FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT ATTACKS AL-QADHDHAFI IN RALLY SPEECH

NC090835 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpts] Yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO executive chairman and commander in chief of the revolution forces, headed a massive rally in southern Lebanon on the occasion of Palestinian martyr day.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar made a speech at the ceremony--reviewing the Palestine question and the current situation since the start of the revolution--touching on the 1967 defeat, the events in Jordan, and the Al-Karmah battle, the Arab nation's first victory.

Abu 'Ammar attacked the ruler of the Libyan regime and the Libyan news agency report, which quoted Al-Qadhdhafi as saying that the Palestinian revolution consists of highwaymen and brigands. He said: I tell Al-Qadhdhafi, his agent news media, and suspect trumpets that they will not affect the revolutionaries and free men. Lackey and agent dwarfs cannot talk to the giant revolutionaries. I am saying this only 5 km away from the Zionist artillery range, not from a distance of thousands of kilometers.

Let Al-Qadhdhafi, and others, know that the equations in the area have been changed by the rifle that remained steadfast in the face of the most ferocious conspiracies. Let all the agents know that this rifle scares, but cannot be scared. Our rifle forces others to kneel, but it does not do so itself. Fatah, its decisions and revolutionaries, have changed the image of the 1967 defeat in the Al-Karamah battle, before and after.

Abu 'Ammar further said: When Fatah launched its revolution, it called on no one to go on a picnic. We called you to a long-term popular revolution, a revolution baptized with blood. Let Al-Qadhdhafi understand that victories over the United States will not be achieved by increasing its oil supplies or kneeling before it, but by remaining steadfast as we have done in southern Lebanon and in the occupied territory.

Abu 'Ammar said: Al-Qadhdhafi has prevented the funds, given by the struggling fraternal Libyan people, from reaching the martyrs. I maintain that no one can stop, contain, frighten, tempt, or buy this revolution. If funds [alone] could make revolutions, the United States would have controlled all the revolutions in the world.

AD-DUSTUR PERCEIVES SIGNS OF PLO-PFLP 'UNITY'

LD081433 London AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 7-13 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Unattributed, undatelined report]

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was eager to have Dr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], participate in the talks with the Soviet delegation which recently met with the PLO leadership. That was the first time Dr Habash participated with 'Arafat in bilateral talks.

It has been observed that 'Arafat was also eager to attend the opening of the picture exhibition held by the PFLP on the anniversary of its establishment. 'Arafat toured the exhibition with Dr Habash and the PFLP leadership.

Informed circles regarded these gestures by 'Arafat as a confirmation of the unity of the Palestinian position embodied by the recent Palestinian Central Council resolutions.

AFRO-ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE POSTPONED UNTIL MARCH

JN081701 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1643 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 January--The UAE has received a memorandum from the Arab League Secretariat notifying it of the postponement of the Arab and African foreign ministers conference--scheduled to be held in Libya on 14 January--until the end of March 1980, as well as the postponement of the meeting of the 24-state committee for Afro-Arab cooperation, to be held on 10 January.

This decision follows the African states' insistence that Egypt not be excluded from the 24-state committee for Afro-Arab cooperation. The Arab states, on the other hand, are insisting on excluding Egypt from the committee, in implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

The Arab League Council has asked Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi to contact the OAU in order to postpone the meetings of the foreign ministers and the Afro-Arab cooperation committee to the end of March 1980.

The purpose of the meeting of the 24-state committee, which includes 12 Arab foreign ministers and 12 African foreign ministers, was to prepare for the Arab and African foreign ministers conference.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HOLDS 'IMPORTANT' MEETING

NC071828 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1745 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar today presided over an important meeting of the PLO Executive Committee. It has been learned that the PLO Executive Committee adopted a number of important administrative, organizational and financial decisions, especially with regard to the Palestinian camps.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SAUDI CROWN PRINCE FAHD

NC090721 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 9 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar received Saudi Ambassador Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir yesterday afternoon. During the meeting the commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution received a message from Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the latest developments in the area.

FATAH OFFICIAL STRESSES PALESTINIAN RIGHT TO FRONTLINE BASES

JN041225 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1135 GMT 4 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 January, Fatah Revolutionary Council Secretary Majid Abu Sharar has stated that the Palestinian resistance supports the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon but that the Palestinian resistance is not the only party with which to discuss the matter. In a symposium held here last night, Majid Abu Sharar added that the establishment of Palestinian revolution bases in the frontline states is the Palestinian resistance's sacred right, and is one for which it will fight.

PLO'S QADDUMI POSTPONES VISIT TO JORDAN

JN081412 Doha QNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Amman, 8 January--An official Jordanian source said today that it has been decided to postpone today's scheduled visit to Amman by PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi. The postponement of this visit is due to Faruq Qaddumi's other appointments outside the Arab homeland.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS U.S., YUGOSLAV MOVES ON AFGHANISTAN

LD071346 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1218 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 7 January--The Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry today disclosed that the United States has asked Third World countries to support its stand against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the request was made during a meeting between James Clunan, first secretary at the U.S. Embassy, and Musa al-Musa, adviser at the Foreign Ministry Political Department.

The U.S. Embassy secretary explained his country's attitude toward the intervention and asked for Third World countries' support.

The spokesman added that Yugoslavia today asked the nonalined countries to adopt "a clear and definite" stand toward the intervention on the basis that Afghanistan is a member of the nonalined movement. The Yugoslav demand was made during a meeting between the Yugoslav Embassy first secretary and Musa al-Musa.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES EGYPTIAN BOYCOTT WITH SYRIA, UAE

LD081422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1213 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwait today renewed its commitment to boycott any meeting which would be attended by Egypt in implementation of the Arab summit decisions to boycott the regime of the Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat for signing the peace treaty with Israel last year.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah stated that his Syrian opposite number 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, in a telephone conversation he had with him this morning, stressed Syria's commitment to the summit decisions.

Shaykh Sabah told journalists that he had another telephone conversation with Rashid al-Nu'aymi, minister of state for foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates.

He stated that he discussed with Khaddam the postponement of the Arab and African countries ministerial meetings due to be held in Tripoli this week and postponed because of differences over Egypt's attendence.

The Arab countries have asked for the postponement of the meeting until next March. The African countries had insisted on [few words indistinct] Egypt as it is a member of the Organization of African Unity.

The Kuwaiti minister stated that Khaddam conveyed to him Syria's commitment to the Arab summit decisions [few words indistinct] the Egyptian Government in them. He stressed that Kuwait is also committed to these decisions. He discussed bilateral relations, Arab arena issues and international situation developments with [name indistinct]. He did not give any other details about the telephone conversation which took place after he had received the UAE ambassador, Muhammed Sultan 'Abdallah.

AS-SIYASAH REPORTS FOREIGN MINISTER JEUNE AFRIQUE INTERVIEW

LD081415 Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 6 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[Report on interview with Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah published in Paris JEUNE AFRIQUE--date not given]

[Excerpts] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has affirmed that Kuwait believes that politics mean dealing with matters with prudence, calmness, impartiality, realism and sincerity, contrary to those who believe that politics mean beating around the bush, or lying or cheating.

In an interview with Paris magazine JEUNE AFRIQUE, he said emotions do not solve problems or resolve any difficulty. The opposite is the truth, for events have proven that what is based on wrong is wrong.

Replying to a question, Shaykh Sabah said there is a difference between what has happened in Iran and what has happened in God's holy house [in Mecca]. He said the Iranian Revolution was caused by the actions of the former shah which aroused men of religion and the people, who are a religious people; the shah's dealings with Israel; and SAVAK's practices against various factions of the people and its ties with the Israeli intelligence.

As for what has happened in God's holy house, it was a blatant violation of the holy place toward which Muslims day and night, in the east and the west, direct their feelings, sentiments and prayers to God alone. For this reason Muslims everywhere were angered by this attack and condemned it and denounced it.

With regard to the holding of American hostages in Tehran, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said that, although it does not approve of the violation of diplomatic immunity and privileges governed by international law, Kuwait has not yet (?thoroughly) understood this case, its implications and the reasons that have led to the holding of hostages. He expressed the hope that this case would end in a manner that will preserve the Iranian people's rights and lead to freeing the hostages safely.

Asked if he believes that the world is once again being driven into a vicious circle of constant war, Shaykh Sabah said such war will continue to exist as long as there are states working for their own interests and selfish purposes and disregarding the interests of others. What we fear is that the cold war might develop into a hot war. He added: Unless men of sagacity tackle the situation and stop this dangerous game which is harming the peoples' interests and threatening them with all sorts of dangers the world will be driven into this cold war. He expressed the hope that the international bodies will seek to put an end to the arrogance of power, of ambitions and of boasting which is aimed at terrorizing the world and trying to exploit the world resources which are meant to serve the world peoples and those who have been harmed by the ones with self-interests and ulterior motives.

Replying to a question, Shaykh Sabah stressed that there is no vacuum in the region and said that a vacuum is the invention of those harboring ulterior motives and seeking to intervene in the affairs of others and to avoid helping the people of the area. He added: The alleged vacuum is the game of the powerful. The world no longer accepts such allegations. The peoples are aware of their interests and know how to defend them. They make sacrifices for the sake of these interests and are no longer fooled by such misleading allegations.

PDRY

FOREIGN MINISTRY DECLARES FULL SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REGIME

LD081544 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD/EA

[Text] The PDRY has declared full support for the struggle of the Afghan people and their progressive regime. It called for international solidarity and support to enable them to maintain their independence and sovereignty and progress along the path they have chosen. This was revealed in a statement issued today by a responsible source in the Foreign Ministry. The source states that the Soviet solidarity position on the side of the Afghan people must be regarded as a means of helping the progressive regime of the Afghan people to defend itself against the dangers facing it and of warding off the specter of aggressive war against the region being planned by world imperialism led by American imperialism.

The statement says the PDRY wishes to draw attention to the dangers concealed in the aggressive campaigns against the Afghan people, the USSR, other socialist countries and the liberated and progressive regimes, campaigns which are part and parcel of the designs of imperialism and Zionism and their agents to stir up tension and instability in the region.

The responsible source in the Foreign Ministry said political, economic and military assistance being given by the USSR to the progressive regime of the Afghan people is legitimate solidarity support. It does not contradict international law or the OAU Charter, is in accordance with the bilateral friendship treaty and cannot be regarded as a threat to freedom and peace.

The statement points out that the aim of current U.S. imperialist designs and the strengthening of military bases and naval fleets is to occupy the Arab oil sources while implementing the Camp David conspiratorial plans against the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people and their just cause and the struggle of our Arab peoples for the liberation of their occupied territories. The designs are also aimed at shattering Arab solidarity and the solidarity of the peoples of the region in the face of imminent dangers from imperialism.

The statement emphasizes that the PDRY believes in the need to keep the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions as zones of peace and stability in accordance with the decisions of the OAU and nonalined movement.

MENA: DEMONSTRATIONS IN PDRY PROTEST SOVIET AFGHAN INVASION

NC071120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1002 GMT 7 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 7 January--According to urgent reports received by the office of the Southern Yemen United National Front in Cairo, many workers and students staged demonstrations in the areas of At-Tawahi and Shaykh 'Uthman in the capital in the past few days. The demonstrators raised slogans condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the Soviet presence in South Yemen. They also denounced Aden's regime for supporting the invasion.

The terroristic repressive forces surrounded these and other demonstrators in (As-Sanali'), Dathinah and Bayhan. The security forces arrested a large number of the students and workers and put them in prison.

The reports say that all those who were arrested have been transferred to Al-Mansurah and Lahij Prisons without interrogation or trial.

Southern Yemen Interior Minister 'Ali Shiba' has ordered other governorates to adopt urgent security measures.

SAUDI ARABIA

LEBANESE PRESS AGENCY REPORTS DEATHS, ARRESTS IN EAST

NC082030 Paris AFP in English 2021 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Beirut, Jan. 8 (AFP)--About 60 people have been killed, 300 injured and 1,100 arrested by Saudi authorities in eastern Saudi Arabia, the Lebanese news agency [word indistinct] (?said today), quoting a spokesman for the People's Union of the Arabian Peninsula (UPAP). Those arrested included 30 women and 72 children, the spokesman said.

Militants of the UPAP group, which opposes the monarchy of Saudi King Khalid, surfaced during the recent occupation of the Grand Mosque in Mecca.

According to spokesmen for the group, UPAP chief Nair as-Sa'id disappeared in Beirut at the end of December.

63 GRAND MOSQUE ATTACKERS EXECUTED; OTHERS IMPRISONED

LD091000 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Riyadh--The execution of 63 of the oppressive, heretical clique which assaulted the Holy (Grand) Mosque on 20 Nov last year, took place this morning. The execution took place in various towns of the kingdom. This was reported in a statement issued by the Interior Ministry today.

The following is the statement issued by the Interior Ministry:

Praised be God. His Majesty King Khalid's order under No 4207/2, dated 7 January 1980, was as follows:

His royal highness the minister of the interior: peace and the blessings of God be with you:

We have acquainted ourselves with what you have submitted to us on the confessions made by the criminals who assaulted the holy place, brought arms and ammunition into it and closed the doors on the Muslims who were performing dawn prayers on 20 November 1979. They frightened the Muslims in the holy place, which God has made a safe place and at the house which God has made a refuge and safe for people. They shed sacred blood and murdered innocent persons. They forced the people in the holy place to pay allegiance to one of their misled, evil clique, claiming that he was the mahdi. They threatened with guns those who did not respond, as is indicated in one of the speeches of that oppressive clique made by one of the heads of the sedition on the morning of the assault on the holy place.

According to a fatwa by their eminence the ulemas, fight them according to the words of almighty God "but do not fight them by the Holy Mosque until they fight you there; then if they fight you, slay them" and other verses and sayings which include the words of the Prophet, God's grace and peace be upon him, "he who comes to you while you are united and wants to split you and split your decision, then strike of his neck, whomever he is" and other sayings. Grace is God's for he has allowed us to kill whoever fights us at the Holy Mosque and he who intends to split our decision and split us. This we have been ordered to do by our prophet, peace be upon him. And so the grand ulemas' body in its 15th session of its council issued a statement denouncing the grave crime, and this criminal and treacherous aggression. And the council considered this group to be misled and criminal for its aggression against God's sanctity and for shedding innocent blood and for undertaking acts which would cause discord and schism among Muslims.

The communique of the ulema body concerning those criminals makes it inevitable that we publish them and in a way that deters corruption and pleases the Almighty. We have received fatwas indicating the punishment for those criminals. Some of those fatwas were made verbally by a number of ulema and some in writing from a number of the grand ulema. The following is the text of their statement in connection with those wrong-doers.

Therefore execute the persons whose names appear on the enclosed list.

Those to be executed are the persons who gave recorded confessions in the Mecca court. But those whose crime was not as grave as those, namely those that did not shed sacred blood at the holy house, nor were among the heads of intigators of sedition but took part in helping those criminals by means of supplying them with provisions, distributing ammunition and arms, or guarding the gates, they will not be executed. They will be imprisoned. We shall advise you on the term of imprisonment of each at a later date after the necessary penalty has been decided in accordance with each crime, God willing.

But as regards the women who participated in helping the heretical clique by means of serving them, giving them water and food or distributing arms and ammunition, each of them shall be imprisoned for 2 years. Attention should be paid to educating them religiously and reforming them. As for the boys who took part in the crime and are still under age, they shall be taken into child welfare homes for reformation and education, so that they may become good citizens in our Islamic community. For necessary action. Peace be with you.

The royal order was executed late this morning in the following towns, as indicated:

Mecca: nine Saudis, two South Yemenis, one Egyptian, one Kuwaiti, one Sudanese and one Iraqi; Riyadh: seven Saudis, two Egyptians and one Kuwaiti; Madina: one South Yemeni, two Egyptians and four Saudis; Dammam: three Saudis, one Kuwaiti, one Egyptian, one South Yemeni, and one North Yemeni; Buraydah: five Saudis, one South Yemeni and one Egyptian; Ha'il: four Saudis and one Egyptian; Abha: six Saudis and one Egyptian; Tabuk: three Saudis, one South Yemeni and one Egyptian.

While the minister of the interior announces this report he implores the almighty to preserve this country, its security and stability and turn affairs against whoever thinks of disturbing this security and stability. God is the best guide toward right.

Attack Casualty Report

LD291306 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Jan 80 LD

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister, states it has been confirmed that of the forces who had the honor of cleansing the Grand Mosque of the renegade clique, a total of 12 officers and 115 noncommissioned officers and soldiers fell as martyrs either during the fighting or as a result of their injuries. A total of 49 officers and 402 noncommissioned officers and soldiers were hospitalized. Their names will be published in local papers.

His royal highness answered a question from an SNA correspondent about the size of the heretical clique by saying that 63 of its members were executed. Some 75 people were killed during the siege of the holy place. When the vaults were cleared 15 bodies were found. They were identified by those arrested. Another 27 members of the clique died as a result of their injuries.

The death sentence has been commuted to various terms of imprisonment for 19 of them. There were 23 women and boys present with the clique. Some 38 persons were not convicted and have been released.

RIYADH RADIO LAUDS ECONOMIC ACTION AGAINST USSR

LD082130 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The UN Security Council has concluded the debate on the Soviet military invasion of Afghanistan, when the Soviet Union used the veto to bloc a resolution that calls for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

The Soviet Union's use of the veto against a resolution that condemns its armed aggression on Afghanistan was not a surprise, since it was expected after the rope of the international community became tigher arcund the Soviet Union's neck. This being the case, the Soviet Union had to veto the condemnation resolution. Although one cannot belittle the value of the positive results which the Soviet Union obtained by using the veto against the condemnation resolution--the first of these is gaining the time factor to make their presence in Afghanistan an established fact which the world has to accept; another not less important result is taking the issue of the Soviet aggression to the UNGA, as any resolution adopted there will be protected from the veto--this nevertheless does not mean that any resolution by the United Nations will be binding on the Soviet Union.

For all these considerations, it seems the attitudes of the international community toward the decisive reply to the Soviet aggression are more effective and fruitful through adopting individual measures, as it is the case with the U.S. attitude in banning the exports of grain to the USSR: also Britain's decision to freeze its economic dealing with Moscow. The current trend now is that those countries which trade are to take decisions to stop dealing with the USSR. Among these countries are Australia and Canada, the two countries which come second after the United States in grain exports to the USSR. Such a decision will be more effective in view of the fact that the Soviet Union is experiencing a shortage in agricultural products, which makes it difficult for it to face any boycott by countries which supply it with grain.

Although 2 weeks have passed since the Soviet armed aggression against Afghanistan, Moscow is persisting in sending military reinforcements there; this is indicative of the fact that the USSR is planning for a long-term campaign. Their forces now number about 85,000 men. There are about 20,000 men getting ready to cross the borders between the two countries. Thus the situation becomes more grave and demands firm and decisive confrontation by the international community.

ENVOY TO QATAR CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

JN081351 Doha QNA in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Doha, 8 January--Saudi ambassador to Qatar Shaykh Muhammad Fahad al-'Isa has denounced the blatant and treacherous Soviet aggression against the Muslim Afghan people. In an exclusive interview with QNA today, the Saudi ambassador said the Soviet aggression is an aggression against the entire Islamic world and a violation of all international human and moral values, international agreements and norms and of the Afghan people's rights, which indisputably affirms the USSR's method of imposing its atheistic theories through intimidation and violence.

The Saudi ambassador warned that such a despicable invasion will have grave effects on the Muslim world and on all Third World and peace-loving states.

The Saudi ambassador cautioned that the employment of this tyrannical method by a superpower in its dealings with a small state is a general threat to the security of all Islamic and developing states.

In conclusion, the Saudi ambassador pointed out that his country's total denunciation of this invasion is based upon firm Islamic premises. The Saudi ambassador added that Saudi Arabia supports all Islamic states in their confrontation with such a blatant aggression against an unarmed Muslim people.

YAR

PDRY SIDE TO YEMENI CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE ARRIVES

JN052054 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Members of the Southern Yemeni side to the joint constitutional committee of the two parts of Yemen led by brother 'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, secretary of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland, arrived in San'a' this morning to attend the committee meetings, which will be held in San'a'.

In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, brother Ghanim said that the committee will resume its meetings in order to complete its work. He added that the committee had made good progress at its previous meetings toward drafting the constitution of the unified state on the basis of the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli, Kuwait and San'a' statements and toward achieving our people's great aspirations for unity.

The delegation was received by brother Husayn ad-Daf'i, Consultative Council member and the president's adviser for unity affairs; Husayn al-Qubaysi, legal adviser; and some members of the North Yemeni constitutional committee.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI REVEALS JOINT U.S.-EGYPTIAN EXERCISES

NC081413 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Aswan, 5 January--Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, minister of defense and war production, has stated that one of Egypt's principles is to help the Islamic states against any Soviet aggression. He said: We have prepared ourselves to receive Afghan volunteers who want to take part in liberating their land. Camps have been set up for this purpose. These camps are now ready to receive these Afghan volunteers for military training. General 'Ali added: We will do all we can to help the Afghan people against the Soviet aggression.

In answer to a question on making Egyptian facilities available to the United States, the defense minister said: We discussed in a general way the question of granting Egyptian facilities to the United States. A few weeks ago, our air force and the U.S. Air Force carried out joint exercises lasting several days.

Asked whether there is cooperation between Egypt and Israel to repel any aggression against the area, the defense minister replied: We must first find a comprehensive peaceful solution in order to be able then to discuss any strategic cooperation with Israel and know to what extent we will be able to cooperate in defending any Arab state. Is it possible now for any Arab state to accept an Israeli force to defend its territory? This is the problem now. However, after the Palestine question is solved and after full autonomy is achieved, then all the states of the area can dedicate their efforts to opposing external attacks or dangers threatening them.

Asked whether Egypt has offered to defend a number of Arab states, other than Oman, the defense minister said: The Arabs are now perhaps not feeling the real danger or are not aware from where it will come. It is perhaps high time for them to realize who will be called on to repel this danger.

Asked whether the purpose of the joint exercises between the Egyptian Air Force and the U.S. Air Force was to defend the area or was training on U.S. equipment, the defense minister said: This was related to the use of Egyptian facilities by the Americans and to test these facilities.

Asked whether President as-Sadat's meeting with the U.S. ambassador yesterday dwelt on these facilities, the defense minister said that during his meeting with the U.S. ambassador, President as-Sadat received a message from President Carter concerning the ongoing talks in Aswan.

Concluding his statement, the defense minister said that relations cannot be truly normalized unless progress is made in the talks between Egypt and Israel.

AS-SADAT, BEGIN HOLD SECOND SESSION OF TALKS

NC081310 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The second session of talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin ended this afternoon. The talks dealt with the topic of autonomy and the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

A joint press conference was scheduled to be held today by President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin, but it was postponed until the day after tomorrow, Thursday, to enable As-Sadat and Begin to hold further consultations.

Israeli Spokesman on Talks

NC081800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Aswan, 8 January--Israeli official spokesman Dan Patir has stated that today's meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin dealt with the problems of the area, including the autonomy question, as well as the situation in Asia and Africa and the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel.

Patir described the meeting, which lasted about 1 hour and 50 minutes, as constructive and fruitful.

AT-TUHAMI COMMENTS ON MA'ARIV REPORT OF HIS STATEMENTS

NC081358 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 January--In a statement to MENA today, Hasan at-Tuhami, the deputy prime minister at the presidency, commented on the report by the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV today that he said that Israel's inflexibility could cause general embarrassment and even a fourth war between Israel and Egypt. He said: If the Israeli newspaper MA'ARIV mentioned in its report today that all Arabs and Muslims do not agree to the myth of annexing Arab Jerusalem to the Israeli capital and that the Israelis' continuous statements about this annexation will cause much embarrassment to Israel, then this is true, natural and correct.

Hasan at-Tuhami added: The paper's addition that this could cause a fourth war between Egypt and Israel is an addition by the publisher, which could have been inspired by their feeling concerning Arab and Islamic reaction toward the continued occupation of Arab Jerusalem. The war mentioned in the report requires a correction. Israel might have to confront such a situation, not by Egypt as the paper says, but by the entire Arab and Islamic world. The confrontation of these states with Israel might take various forms in political fields and on the international arena.

Hasan at-Tuhami said: Despite some of the fabrications in it, the statement published by MA'ARIV is due to the feeling of guilt by those who occupy Arab Jerusalem. They feel guilty because they are occupying sacred places and lands of people who believe in divine religions other than their own. These places and lands must be liberated some day by the force of right.

GHALI WARNS ON RESOLVING PALESTINIAN QUESTION

TA090748 Jerusalem POST in English 9 Jan 80 pp 1, 7 TA

[By David Landau and Ya'akov Reuel]

[Text] Aswan--If there is no agreement in the autonomy talks before the May 26 deadline--or if the Palestinians refuse to accept such agreement--then Egypt will have to "think about other alternatives...seek a new direction" for the peace process, acting Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali warned here yesterday.

The "new alternatives" could be: to seek a new Security Council resolution in place of 242; to initiate a special session of the UN General Assembly in the Palestinian issue; to call for a new Geneva-type conference on the issue or on a specific part of it.

In a wide-ranging 2-hour interview with the Jerusalem POST here, Ghali maintained that progress so far in the autonomy talks had been wholly insubstantial. He referred to interminable hair-splitting with Israel's chief negotiator Yosef Burg over inconsequential matters of procedure.

Failure to resolve the Palestinian question might render the Israel-Egypt peace treaty a largely empty shell, Ghali continued. There would be a "formal peace--a piece of paper," but in effect the state of "no-war-no-peace" would resume.

Ghali insisted that there was no policy difference between him and President Anwar as-Sadat. Israelis who differentiated between the president and the Foreign Ministry were simply reading the official Egyptian mind wrongly, he said.

The Egyptian minister urged Israel "to capitalize on As-Sadat." There would be no comparable Egyptian leader in the decades ahead, he said. But at the same time he cautioned Israel against assuming that As-Sadat was insensitive to the "Arab dimension" of Egypt.

The autonomy talks, Ghali said, lacked "credibility" in the eyes of world opinion, and especially in moderate Arab eyes. If the May 26 target date went by without substantial progress having been achieved, the whole autonomy concept would be irreparably compromised.

He did not expect a breakthrough at the present summit conference, because the eleventh hour--the time when you Israelis make your concessions"--was not yet at hand. The purpose of the Aswan summit was mainly to "keep up the momentum."

He broadly hinted, however, that procrastination may this time work to Israel's disadvantage because Egypt's bargaining position will have been strengthened by its advance, on January 26, to the Al-Arish-Ra's Muhammad line in Sinai. Moreover, the Iranian and Afghan crises, rather than relegate the autonomy to a back burner, made it all the more urgent and imperative for Israel to be forthcoming now towards the Palestinians. "Because of these regional changes," he said, "we must act quickly. Let us rush."

Ghali was confident that the Palestinian leaders would prove their "moderation" as soon as Israel showed them there was "a light at the end of the tunnel." He attributed their extremism to their "desperation". Of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat he said: "I know the old man, he is not an extremist at all."

If, for instance, Abba Eban's suggestion of a Benelux-type arrangement for Israel, Palestine and Jordan were the declared policy of the Israeli Government, he (Ghali) could at once produce 10 credible Palestinian leaders who would be prepared to negotiate on that basis.

If there were an Egyptian-Israeli-American agreement, Egypt would "play a role" in wooing Palestinian support for it, as well as persuading Arab moderates and Afro-Asian non-aligned states of its merits.

Without a Palestinian solution, the Israel-Egypt peace would consist only of a "piece of paper, ambassadors, and a few thousand Israeli tourists going to and fro," Ghali said. All this was meaningless, he asserted, and in effect the situation of "peace-keeping" that obtained between 1949 and 1956 and again between 1957 and 1967 would resume.

Three key provisions in Annex lll--the normalization annex--of the peace treaty were to be applied "in two stages," Ghali said. "I was the man who wrote them," he said, pulling out his own marked copy of the document.

Article two provides for the removal of "discriminatory barriers to normal economic relations...upon completion of the interim withdrawal." But it adds that there are to be negotiations on an "agreement on trade and commerce" that must open only six months later.

Similarly, Article three, on cultural relations, and Article six, on civil aviation, make this two-stage distinction between the removal of restrictions and the entry into an active association.

The normalization and the Palestinian question were clearly related, Ghali affirmed. The normalization was seen by Egypt, he said, as "a tool to promote peace"--a comprehensive peace--rather than as an end in itself.

It was wrong of Israelis to assume that because Egypt was so important to them, their own country was a central preoccupation of Egypt's. "Sudan is ten times more important to me than you are." (This appeared to be a reference to what is seen in Egypt as a renewed communist threat to the regime of Ja'afar Numayri in Khartoum.) Great Britain, France, India and needless to say, the Arab world, were each more significant in the fabric of Egypt's foreign policy, Ghali said.

Sounding a note that President as-Sadat has been careful not to strike recently, the minister went out of his way to underline the "bread and butter" dependence of Egypt on the Arab world, and especially on the oil-rich countries. He estimated that some one million Egyptians were currently employed in other Arab countries, benefiting by their earning another ten million of their kinfolk back in Egypt.

If many Egyptian intellectuals were reluctant to involve themselves in any activity smacking of normalization with Israel, this was not only because of their commitment to the Palestinian cause, but also--or even mainly--because of their fear of being blacklisted by Arab firms or universities outside Egypt.

At the same time Ghali heatedly denied Israeli allegations that the Egyptian Foreign Ministry--and he personally--were deliberately slowing down those elements of normalization already due to go into effect. Cairo's acute housing problem, coupled with other severely practical considerations, had dictated the delay in locating premises for the Israeli Embassy--and not any ill will. Similarly prosaic considerations, which Ghali could not spell out on the record, were responsible for the decision to keep the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv small and in "low profile." But that did not mean that the ambassador-designate was himself a low-grade diplomat, as some Israeli commentators had wrongly charged.

OPPOSITION PAPER ASH-SHA'B RESUMES PUBLICATION

NC080938 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0920 GMT 8 Jan 80 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 7 January--The weekly newspaper ASH-SHA'B, the organ of the opposition Socialist Labor Party in Egypt, resumed publication today after a 3-week suspension.

VOL: CLASHES REPORTED AT CAIRO MEDICAL SCHOOL 3 JAN

NC041617 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 4 Jan 80 NC

[Text] It has been learned that clashes took place yesterday at Cairo University medical school, and that a large number of people were injured, some of them seriously. Egyptian security forces intervened and carried out a wide-scale campaign of arrests.

Informed sources said that the clashes took place between extremist Muslim students and organizers of a musical show.

AFP Report

NC041619 Paris AFP in English 1613 GMT 4 Jan 80 NC

[Text] Cairo, Jan. 4, (AFP)--An undetermined number of people were injured, some of them seriously, in a riot which broke out Thursday between fundamentalist Moslem students and organizers of a musical soiree at Cairo University medical school, a well-informed source said here today.

Large numbers of police were called in to break up the fight. There were similar incidents on Monday at the university's faculty [word indistinct].

Moslem students turned up in force yesterday before the concert was to begin and handed out pamphlets protesting "against the corruption of society, (?laxity) of its leaders and against the fact that the orchestra was conducted by a young Copt."

They also denounced views voiced by university religious authorities that Egypt should not celebrate holidays other than the Moslem ones already decreed by law here.

SAUDI DAILY REPORTS IRAQI-SOVIET RELATIONS DETERIORATING

JN081220 Doha QNA in Arabic 1045 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 8 January--The Saudi newspaper AL-MADINAH AL-MUNAWWARAH quotes well-informed Arab sources as expressing a conviction that Iraqi-Soviet relations have reached a very critical stage. There are indications that the two countries may freeze if not abrogate the friendship treaty.

Citing these sources, the newspaper says that the Soviet Union was hoping to have more influence in the region as a result of Syrian-Iraqi unity moves. However, the failure of the Iraqi-Syrian unity talks indicated the impossibility of a return of Soviet influence to the Middle East area.

The sources pointed out that the Soviet Union has washed its hands of the Middle East and has focused attention on Asia, since it has realized that its involvement in the Middle East would create problems which threaten the Soviet political and economic situation, as well as the internal situation in some Soviet Islamic republics.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS EXECUTIONS IN IRAQ LAST YEAR

NC051600 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 5 Jan 80 NC

[Text] The news desk has received a statement from the Islamic movement in Iraq--the group of ulema in An-Najaf--about certain incidents in Iraq. According to this statement, 12 persons were executed on 28 October. They were Muhammad Ghadban, Egnineer Sa'd Al-Kazim al-Baghdadi, Engineer Khadr 'Abdu As-Sahib, Dr Ghassan 'Abd al-Baqi, Engineer Muhammad Sadiq Ra'uf Fakhr Ad-Din, Dr Basim Muhammad 'Ali, Dr Muhammad 'Abd az-Zahrah, Egnineer Says 'Abd al-Baqi, Suhayl Tahir and 'Ali al-'Aydi [number of executed as heard].

The statement of the Islamic movement in Iraq stresses the determination to continue the struggle until victory and the establishment of the state of Islam and justice.

In another statement, the movement says the Iraqi regime executed 82 nationalist strugglers on 17 July 1979 despite the decision by the ruling Revolution Command Council to pardon all political detainees.

IRAQ FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI VISITS ROMANIA

For reportage on the visit of Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi to Romania, see the Romania section of the 7 January Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KHADDAM RECEIVES VISITING U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

JN081302 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--This morning Deputy Prime Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the U.S. Congressional delegation led by Anthony Moffett, which is currently visiting Syria. The general Middle East situation was reviewed during the meeting.

Meeting With Al-Asad

JN081728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Excerpts] President Hafiz al-Asad received the visiting U.S. Congressional delegation led by Anthony Moffett today. The meeting was attended by U.S. Ambassador in Damascus Talcott Seelye.

Talks at the meeting centered on current developments in the area and the situation in Lebanon. In this regard, President al-Asad outlined the efforts and sacrifices made by Syria to restore peace and stability in Lebanon.

The president said that the Israeli interference has and is still confusing the situation in Lebanon and preventing the establishment of national accord.

Regarding the situation in the area, President al-Asad reiterated that peace will continue to be one of the Arab nation's great goals. Yet this goal requires great efforts. President al-Asad emphasized that the Camp David agreements contradict peace and are aimed at weakening the Arabs and forcing them to yield. These agreements have resulted in Egypt's isolation from the Arab ranks and in an increase in military and economic aid to Israel, which creates a grave imbalance in the area. This further proves that the Camp David accords will not bring about peace.

Delegation Departs

JN081940 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Jan 80 JN

[Text] Damascus--The U.S. Congressional delegation led by Anthony Moffett left Damascus this evening at the end of a 2-day visit. The delegation members were seen off by the director of the U.S. department at the Foreign Ministry and by the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

LIBYA

TRIPOLI REPORTS SESSIONS OF GENERAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

At-Turayki on Foreign Policy

LD042254 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 4 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The General People's Congress ended its evening session a short while ago at the People's Hall in Tripoli. The congress resumed its meetings at 1800 [1600 GMT] today.

After the secretary general of the General People's Congress, Brother 'Abd al-'Ati 'Ubaydi, opened the session, the congress began its review of item three on the agenda, which deals with the foreign policy of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, and paragraph one, which covers a brief report on the implementation of the recommendations of the popular congresses.

The foreign secretary then spoke about Libya's foreign policy. He reiterated that the foreign policy of any country is a reflection of its domestic policy. Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jimahiriyah foreign policy is a reflection of the great achievements and revolution which has been and continues to be witnessed in the Jamahiriyah.

He pointed out that the Great 1 September Revolution has made great achievements and continues to do so in the domestic field. The Jamahiriyah people can feel proud that since the spark of their revolution, they have been leading the Arab nation's struggle against the Zionist enemy and exploitation and reaction represented by the Egyptian regime, which betrayed the cause of the Arab nation and concluded an unnatural and unholy alliance with the Zionist enemy and imperialism.

He also stated: We can say that during the past year, the Jamahiriyah's foreign policy has witnessed major moves in the pan-Arab field. I can say that at the Baghdad conference of Arab foreign ministers, the Jamahiriyah was the one behind the resolutions adopted at the Baghdad conference, by which the entire Arab nation abided in boycotting the Egyptian regime, its expulsion from the Arab League and denunciation of its capitulationist policy, and consequently denunciation of imperialist policy in the area.

On the African level, the foreign secretary said our policy is based on bolstering relations with fraternal African countries and the African liberation movements.

Congress Resolutions

LD062304 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The General People's Congress ended its fifth session this morning. At the beginning of the final session, the secretary of the General People's Congress announced that the commander of the revolution has followed the work of the congress because of his great concern for the popular experiment he is pioneering and for which he is struggling.

The secretary was followed by a reading of the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the popular congresses during their third ordinary session for 1979, which were formulated by the general conference of the popular congresses, popular committees and trade unions and vocational unions--the General People's Congress--in its fifth session.

The following are the resolutions and recommendations adopted by the popular congresses during their third ordinary session for 1979, which were formulated by the general conference of the popular congresses, committees and trade unions and vocational unions--the General People's Congress--in its fifth session held 1-6 January 1980:

In consolidation and affirmation of the people's authority, and with success from God, the general conference of the popular congresses, popular committees and trade unions and vocational unions--the General People's Congress--convened in its fifth ordinary session in the period 1-6 January 1980 to draft and formulate the resolutions and recommendations of the popular congresses for the first time since the separation of the revolution and authority.

The congress greets the historic leadership of the Great 1 September Revolution headed by the commander, teacher and revolutionary thinker, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause], and has adopted the following resolutions:

I. In review of the resolutions and recommendations of the popular congresses in their third ordinary session on 21 October 1978, which were formulated by the general conference of the popular congresses and popular committees and trade unions and vocational unions--the People's General Congress--in its fourth session for 1978.

The basic popular congress have reviewed their resolutions and recommendations and reaffirmed them and expressed satisfaction with what has been implemented. They also call for speeding up what has not yet been implemented, particularly the resolutions and recommendations pertaining to the establishment of general popular committees in the municipalities, the duties of these committees and the role of the revolutionary medical professional and the revolutionary agricultural adviser, the role of the agricultural coastal strip, the people's ownership of the seashore and employment of Libyan teachers during the summer vacations.

II. Domestic Policy:

1. To follow upon the implementation of the development budget and the administrative budget for 1979:

A. The popular congresses wish to register their satisfaction with the projects that have been implemented to date within the framework of the development plan and hope that steps will be taken to overcome the factors that have delayed the implementation of other projects. They also stress the need to speed up the implementation of the projects that have not been implemented yet, whether these projects are behind schedule, at a standstill, at the stage of being contracted out or if they have not yet been placed under contract. These projects are defined in Appendix No 1.

B. The popular congresses hereby approve the excess in expenditure on projects during fiscal year 1979.

2. The development budget and the administrative budget for 1980:

A. The popular congresses have discussed the draft development budget of change for 1980 and have approved the draft budget as defined in Appendix No 2, provided that the following factors are taken into consideration:

(1) That priority be given to the completion of projects not yet implemented;

(2) That steps be taken to implement the projects added to the development policy in 1978 and 1979 on the recommendations of and in accordance with the resolutions of the popular congresses;

(3) That all the above be implemented within the limits of available financial resources, including those that can be made available for the 1980 development budget and that they be implemented within the available executive capabilities, including those that could be made available, provided that priority be given first to production projects and then to essential services projects;

(4) That the projects which could not be implemented in 1980 for the above considerations and reasons be taken into consideration when projects for the second 5-year development plan for the years 1981-85 are being drawn up.

B. The popular congress have approved the administrative budget for fiscal year 1980, which is specified in Appendix No 2.

3. Memorandum concerning the amendment of the law on social security:

The popular congresses have decided to amend the social security law in accordance with the memorandum and the remarks of the popular congresses concerning it.

4. Draft of the general law of the popular congress:

The popular congresses have approved the draft of the general law of the popular congresses, provided that the remarks made by some popular congresses are taken into consideration.

5. Memorandum concerning the amendment of some provisions of the law of the central machinery for administrative control:

The popular congresses have amended some of the provisions of the law concerning the central machinery for administrative control in accordance with this memorandum and the remarks of the popular congresses on it.

III. Foreign Policy:

The popular congresses have affirmed the firm and established concepts which govern our foreign policy in the Arab, Islamic, African and international fields and decided the following:

1. They have approved the report on foreign policy.

2. The popular congresses have approved the bilateral agreements concluded between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and other countries in the period from 13 December 1978 to November 1979.

3. In affirmation of the pan-Arab responsibility of the Great 1 September Revolution:

A. The popular congresses have affirmed their past resolutions concerning Arab support, particularly:

(1) Support for Syria and Jordan financially and with arms;

(2) Support for the steadfastness of the fraternal Lebanese people in the face of the Zionist aggression and the isolationist forces which collaborate with it, particularly the steadfast people of southern Lebanon, and support for the national Lebanese forces.

B. The popular congresses have affirmed their continued support for the Palestine resistance on the road of armed struggle until the complete liberation of Palestine and the rejection of all capitulationist solutions.

C. In view of the attitudes of the leadership of the Fatah organization toward the Arab cause of destiny, the Palestine question and its adoption of capitulationist solutions and its stand toward the Great 1 September Revolution and the leadership of this revolution, the popular congresses has decided to sever relations with Fatah and to suspend all support to it.

D. In affirmation of the resolutions and recommendations of the popular congresses on cooperation between Libya and the African, Islamic and Mediterranean countries, the popular congresses have decided to develop and bolster this cooperation. Out of their conviction of the importance of Arab-African cooperation on the ground that Africa and the Arab nation represent one geographical, strategic and cultural region, and out of their appreciation for the fraternal African countries toward Arab causes, the popular congresses have decided to set up a fund for bolstering cooperation between Libya and the African countries and to work to provide the necessary financial support for this purpose.

E. The popular congress has decided to sever its economic cooperation and trade with China.

IV. General Resolutions:

1. The General People's Congress has decided to appoint secretaries to the general popular committees as follows:

A. Brother Abu Zayd Anwar Durdah as secretary of the General Popular Committee for Economy;

B. Brother Dr Abd al-Hafiz Mahmud [name indistinct] as secretary of the General Popular Committee for Education;

C. Brother 'Abd as-Salam Muhammad (al-Jaz'ar) as secretary of the General Popular Committee for Oil;

D. Brother Muhammad Mahmud Hijazi as secretary of the General Popular Committee for Information;

E. Brother Engineer al-Bukhari Salim [name indistinct] as secretary of the General Popular Committee for Communications and Maritime Transport; and

F. Brother Engineer Muhammad al-Hadi ad-Duwayk as secretary of the General Popular Committee for Municipalities.

2. The congress affirms the need to complete the measures being taken to insure that all companies and establishments will be subservient to the general popular committees, each within its jurisdiction, and to insure the realization of the objectives for which they are set up.

3. The congress takes cognizance of the recommendations of the trade unionist and vocational conferences and recommends the bolstering of their programs.

Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD062012 Tripoli JANA in English 1415 GMT 6 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tripoli, Jan 6 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi sent a telegramme to the General People's Congress final session held this morning. The text of the message is as follows:

"To the General People's Congress:

"It has been practically demonstrated to all those with perception, and even those who do not believe in what we are carrying out, that the establishment of people's authority is now a matter of fact.

"Peoples can now do without governments, presidents, and parliaments. Libyan Arab men and women are now deciding their future, drawing their internal and foreign policies and dispensing with their country's wealth freely without kings, presidents or parliaments.

"The end of 1979 no doubt has recorded this event which is unique in its occurence from all that happened earlier in the year.

"With the ending of your congress, the era of the masses would have scored a resounding victory. Revolutionary committees will have no more then to do but to agitate the masses and guard them so that they may remain forever.

"The separation of authority from the revolution is the correct revolutionary path. If this separation had not been initiated, the people's will would have been paralyzed. This had been one of the main causes of failure of revolutionary attempts in the Arab nation and throughout the world, where revolutionary leaderships constantly hindered the progress of the masses to centers of authority.

"Revolutions have thus devolved into constitutional systems which oppose the masses.

"The importance in any matter is not whether mistakes are committed or a project is not completed on schedule. The crucial thing is the victory of freedom.

"The experiment, then, has succeeded for the first time in this age, politically. We are only left with the task of a final onslaught on the exploitative society and the experiment of a totally armed people.

"The revolutionary committees no doubt have now come to believe that the teachings of various peoples of the world confirm the victory of the practical experiment carried out in the Jamahiriyah.

"The Libyan people have also no doubt gained confidence in themselves and their future, and are now worthy of freedom.

"Finally, I feel I have the right in congratulating my colleagues, the free officers and soldiers whose revolution had the most significant mark on realising people's authority.

"Allow me also to express satisfaction for seeing the Libyan people rule themselves. This has come about as the inevitable consequence of success of the Great 1 September Revolution, which in turn lead to the success of the students' and workers' revolutions on the seventh of April and first of September 1978.

"Long live the 'Fatah' revolution."

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

NEW PETROLEUM SECRETARY CITED ON EXPORTING POLICY

LD071122 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0716 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 7 January--Libyan petroleum secretary 'Abd as-Salah az-Zaq'ar, in a press interview published today, has denied that his appointment to his new post indicates a change in Libya's oil policy.

In an interview with AL-WATAN--his first since his appointment to succeed former Libyan Petroleum Secretary 'Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, who was relieved of his post on Saturday by the General People's Congress--Az-Zaq'ar said that Libya will continue together with other OPEC member countries to provide energy to the world but, according to the paper, he discounted the likelihood of any new changes taking place in the field of energy.

The Libyan Oil Secretary added that his country will continue with its oil policy which is based "on the liberation of the Arab will, the creation of a national oil industry and placing the oil in the service of the Arab cause and the central cause, namely, Palestine."

Az-Zaq'ar declined to give any direct reply when asked whether he supported the halting of oil supplies to the United States because of its support for Israel in the Middle East conflict. All he said was that the Jamahiriyah "wants the Arab nation to adopt a unified stand on this matter." He added that "we are prepared to adopt a hard line which will weaken the enemies of the Arab nation should they continue to aline themselves with Israel."

Az-Zaq'ar called on the Arab oil-producing countries to close ranks, saying that such a unified Arab stand would cause Western governments to adopt a better attitude toward the Palestine question and the rights of the Palestinian people.

JANA EDITOR SAYS FATAH KILLED MUSA AS-SADR

LD082215 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Last night the so-called Fatah issued a statement in which it attacked the Libyan Arab people and ridiculed the basic people's congresses and their decision to suspend the Libyan Arab support because of Fatah's inclination to maintain contact with the enemy and of its effort to liquidate the Palestine question, a tendency which has been interpreted by observers as indicating Fatah's intention to join the Camp David agreement.

The JANA political editor writes: Anyone reading the Fatah statement and the lies and accusations it contained about the Jamahiriyah must ask: Is it conceivable that the Jamahiriyah could be described as a country which is following a road leading to the liquidation of the question and to achieve this is collaborating with American imperialism, when it in fact has turned all its people into an army after training them, as well as the Palestinians resident in the country, in the most modern weapons it possesses for the single objective of liberating Palestine? Can any sensible person believe that the Libyans are pursuing a course of capitulation and betrayal of the central Arab cause, namely, the question of Palestine, when they have pronounced through the leader of their revolution that the Palestine revolution should be unrestricted and subject to no law except that of the revolution?

Can any sensible person believe that the charge of treason is deserved by those who stressed that Palestinian Fedayeen action should be unleashed from all Arab fronts, including the Jamahiriyah, toward Palestine now that the Jamahiriyah has become a confrontation state after the defeatist of Egypt signed the agreement of peace and capitulation with the enemy?

The political editor adds: We place these questions before the Palestinian and Arab people everywhere and declare:

1. It was Abu 'Ammar who killed Kamal Udwan and Abu Yusuf in Beirut. Although he misled the world that it was the Zionists which committed those dastardly crimes, he froze in his place and said not a single word when he was faced with this truth by one of the foreign ministers of the steadfastness and confrontation states in Algiers. Who, then, is the betrayer of the cause?

2. Abu 'Ammar, the head of Fatah, sent his representative (Muhammad Fadl) and Isam as-Sartawi to the foreign minister of an Arab state to arrange for him a meeting with an Israeli official to complete the secret talks which As-Sartawi had begun with the official earlier. Who, then, is the betrayer of the cause?

3. Abu 'Ammar, the head of Fatah, sent a written message to the President of Senegal Leopold Senghor through As-Sartawi, asking him to arrange a meeting between Abu Ammar and Peres at one of the sessions of the Socialist Internationale. It was Abu Ammar himself who met Major General (Givli), former head of Israeli intelligence, in the house of [word indistinct]. Who then betrayed the cause?

4. It was Abu 'Ammar, the head of Fatah, who issued instructions to his representative in Paris, Ibrahim as-Sus, to meet an Israeli delegation at the Hilton in Nairobi during a UNESCO session there. This led the delegate of an African state to withdraw his speech in which he objected to the presence of the representative of the Zionist entity after Ibrahim as-Sus had stood and openly supported the presence of the Israeli representative. More astonishing, Abu 'Ammar at that time was in Tripoli. When his attention was drawn to the conduct of his representative Ibrahim as-Sus, he feigned anger and threatened that he would instruct the withdrawal of As-Sus. But nothing of the kind has subsequently occurred. Who then betrayed the cause?

5. We declare that it was Fatah, which is headed by Abu 'Ammar, yes, Abu 'Ammar, which killed the Shi'ite Imam Musa as-Sadr. We avoided mentioning this in the past so as not to embarrass those criminals to whom we offered funds and arms thinking that they were resolved to struggle. Who then betrayed the cause?

MAURITANIA

PRIME MINISTER HAYDALA RESHUFFLES CABINET

PA081252 Paris AFP in English 0343 GMT 8 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Nouakchott, Jan. 8 (AFP)--The Mauritanian Government was reshuffled yesterday by Lt. Col. Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, head of state since January 4, an official communique announced.

Like the outgoing government, the new government is comprised of 15 members.

Lt. Col. Ould Haydala will also retain the post of prime minister which he held in the previous government, formed last June.

The new government is composed as follows:

Minister-Advisors to the President:

Col. Ahmed Mahmoud el Hussein (formerly information and telecommunications minister)

Col. Dia Amadou (formerly interior minister)

Ministers:

Interior: Maj Moulaye Ould Boukhreiss (formerly planning and fisheries minister)

Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: Mohamed el Mokhtar Ould Zamel

Justice and Islamic Affairs: Cheikh Ould Yedali (who holds his former portfolio)

Economy and Finance: Ahmed Ould Zein (formerly finance and trade)

Fisheries and Maritime Economy: Soumare Oumar (formerly government economic and financial advisor)

Equipment and Transport: Maj Anne Amadou Babaly (as before)

Industry, Mines and Trade: Mamadou Cissoko (formerly secretary general at the Finance and Trade Ministry)

Rural Development: Mohamed Ould Amar

Culture, Information, Posts and Telecommunications: Ahmedou Ould Sidi Henana

Civil Service and Professional Training: Yahya Ould Menkouss

Primary znd Secondary Education: Hasni Ould Didi

Health, Labour and Social Affairs: Dr Youssef Diagana

Youth, Sports, Local Industries and Tourism: Dr Oumar Ba (formerly rural development)

HAYDALA INTERVIEWED ON SAHARA, MOROCCO

LD090030 Mouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] This morning's national press carried an interview with Lt Col Mohamed Khouna O[illegible]l Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state and government, in which he talked about our attitude toward the Saharan issue and about Mauritanian-Moroccan relations. Asked if the changes in the Military Committee for National Salvation could lead to a change in our foreign policy--and particularly with regard to the Western Sahara, the chairman answered:

First of all, I would like to affirm that the sole aim of the national armed forces, through their work, is to serve the supreme interests of the Mauritanian people. As you know, our people, like the rest of the peoples in the work, aspire to peace and freedom and progress. The changes that have taken place in the structure of the Military Committee for National Salvation are designed to safeguard national unity, strengthen and safeguard our national independence and realize the economic and (?financial) rectification which is (?indispensable).

At the external level, proceeding from the deep-rooted aspirations of our people, we will continue to work to strengthen our good relations and to cooperate with our neighbors and our traditional friends. In answer to your question, I stress that the Military Committee for National Salvation and the government will tirelessly continue the national policy which is characterized by complete neutrality toward the conflict which is going on in the Western Sahara and, accordingly, we will always work to safeguard the relations, dominated by fraternity and balance, with Morocco, Algeria and the POLISARIO in order to serve the common interests of (?of all of us). On the occasion of the new year, 1980, we Mauritanians pray to almighty God to herald a new era of peace and agreement, cooperation and fraternity in the Arab Maghreb.

[Question] Mr Chairman, can our country, in view of its geographical position, play a part in the search for peace and harmony which you wish to realize?

[Answer] Of course, most certainly, our country plays this role effectively only when all the parties concerned in the conflict evaluate the real value of the policy of complete neutrality to which we (?strictly adhere).

[Question] Our relations with Morocco recently encountered some tension. Can you, Mr Chairman, talk to us about these relations at the present time?

[Answer] As you know, Morocco and Mauritania are two fraternal and neighboring countries. The Mauritanian and Moroccan peoples are destined to reach understanding and cooperate with one another within the framework of mutual respect. Therefore, we must not be too concerned about differences that might occur between two neighboring countries. It is true as you said that clouds have been gathering and have disturbed the serenity of relations between the two countries recently. However, I believe that these clouds will soon disappear.

MOROCCO

ISTIQLAL PARTY EXPRESSES ANXIETY ABOUT AFGHANISTAN

LD071226 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Rabat--The executive committee of the "conservative" Moroccan Istiqlal Party has expressed its anxiety about the harm being done to Afghanistan's national sovereignty and the freedom and territorial unity of the Afghan people.

This stand followed a meeting held in the party's executive committee to study the situation which Afghanistan is living through as a result of the Soviet intervention.

Al-'ALAM, the organ of the Istiqlal Party, has stated that this stand stems from the right of states and peoples to preserve their national independence, territorial unity, their religious beliefs, the regime they prefer, no interference in their internal affairs and the rejection of the occupation of an independent country by a foreign power regardless of the motives for it.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA DISCUSSES SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN, IRAN

LD081852 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Report on speech by Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba at a meeting with the diplomatic corps at the Republican Palace in Carthage on 8 January]

[Excerpt] His excellency the president dealt with the events in Afghanistan and his growing anxiety toward them. He said: We cannot keep silent about military intervention in the affairs of an independent, Muslim state. As much as we are eager to consolidate relations of cooperation with the Soviet Union, we find it necessary to express our dismay at the encroachment upon the UN Charter, which is considered the foundation for cooperation among states. We should bear in mind that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, even at the request of an Afghan Government, will inevitably lead to tension in international relations between the two superpowers and thus threaten world peace.

Then the great struggler talked about Iran. He said: Whatever our feelings of solidarity may be, the duty of Islamic fraternity urges us to express what comes to mind with regard to resolutions which world opinion may not necessarily consider to be in the interests of the Iranian Revolution. And, however proud we may be about what the Iranian Revolution is doing to defend the dignity of a people who have been treated unjustly by internal and external forces of exploitation, we must remain convinced that dignity should be built by means of patience and tolerance, wisdom and organization.

But what is taking place in Iran will lead to chaos, God forbid, unless the issue of the hostages is resolved. Nobody knows if this issue is within the competence of the Revolution Council or the students who have held the hostages in the U.S. Embassy for so long, discarding international conventions and diplomatic norms.

His excellency added: The Iranian Revolution is perhaps expressing the undercurrents of the Third World masses who are not happy with certain international situations they consider unjust. They demand the correction of these situations and call for the establishment of a new world order which will be based on equality among states in rights and duties and the desire to save the majority of mankind from poverty and deprivation.

DETAILS ON EGYPTIAN-U.S. AIR FORCE COOPERATION

TA082049 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] This evening we bring additional details on the U.S. military involvement in Egypt and on the airbase the Americans are operating in Egypt. Our military correspondent 'Amiram Nir reports from the studio:

[Nir] Well, from reports reaching us this evening, including reports from the United States, it emerges that the air base installation that Egypt has put at the disposal of the U.S. Air Force is located near Luxor, in the upper Nile Valley. The Egyptian airbase in this area is at Qina. This is a relatively new base which is not fully occupied by the Egyptian Air Force.

A few hours ago the Washington STAR announced that the United States has been using this base for over 1 month. U.S. Air Force spy, patrol and control aircraft have been taking off from this base on flights over the Middle East in the last few weeks. The location of the Qina base enables the U.S. Air Force to reach any country in the Middle East--Iran, Afghanistan, the countries of the Persian Gulf and the Horn of Africa--without having to return to Qina for refueling. At this stage, the Americans have received one runway and several ground installations for their exclusive use at the Qina base. Sophisticated equipment and radar installations have been transferred to Qina by large U.S. cargo planes. The Americans have provided Egyptian ground crews with equipment making it possible for them to provide ground services, particularly for refueling. However, all the maintenance and ground control services are carried out by U.S. ground crews stationed at the Qina base. Today the cloak of denials has been lifted, both in Washington and in Cairo. The Egyptian defense minister, in concert with the State Department, confirmed that aerial maneuvers have recently been conducted by U.S. and Egyptian aircraft at an airbase in the heart of Egypt. It was also noted that these flights might also continue in the future.

BEGIN CALLS MEETING WITH AS-SADAT 'ONE OF BEST'

TA081510 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Sources close to the prime minister told our envoy in Aswan that in today's meeting with the Egyptian president the two men held an in-depth discussion of two issues: the normalization and the autonomy. They also continued to review the situation in the area with the aid of maps.

Our envoy Shim'on Schiffer reports that in Begin's talk with As-Sadat, the prime minister said that the normalization should be implemented in the spirit of the peace accords. After the talk, Mr Begin reiterated to his confidants that this had been one of the best meetings with the Egyptian president. As-Sadat and Begin will meet again on Thursday morning. Afterwards, they will hold a news conference to sum up their talks.

ISRAEL CITES 'EGYPTIAN SOURCE' ON DELAY IN NORMALIZATION

TA082009 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] [Begin videotape] Afterwards, [following the Begin-As-Sadat meeting today] a high-level Egyptian source told us that Egypt had decided that the negotiations on agreements regarding air traffic, commerce, culture and the like--scheduled to begin, according to the peace agreement, within 6 months--would not begin before the end of the target date for the autonomy talks, namely May 1980. There will be a linkage [last word in English]--the Egyptian source says--a de facto linkage [between the autonomy and normalization].

DAVAR NOTES COOL RECEPTION IN ASWAN

TA081255 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[by Dani'el Bloch]

[Excerpt] A cool, formal and "low-profile" reception awaited Prime Minister Menahem Begin and his party on arrival in Aswan yesterday. Only one Israeli flag was flying in the city's airport, the road from the airport to the prime minister's residence was decorated with a host of Egyptian flags and Arabic inscriptions, but not a single Israeli flag and only one tiny Hebrew inscription, the word "Peace," could be seen along the entire road.

The inscriptions themselves did not mention Prime Minister Begin's name and they included only blessing for As-Sadat, peace and the president's guests, without mentioning their names or from whence they came. Almost no spectators could be seen along the route, only soldiers who provided security for the Israeli convoy. Aswan itself was practically idle yesterday due to the Coptic New Year.

BEN-ELISAR INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH EGYPT

TA041554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 4 Jan 80 TA

[Interview with the director general of the prime minister's office and ambassador designate to Cairo, Dr Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, by political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer in the Jerusalem domestic studios--time not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Egyptian sources hint that the future relations [between Israel and Egypt] will advance parallel to the progress which will be made in the autonomy negotiations. Do you share this opinion?

[Answer] I must say that it has once again been decided that what in the past was called linkage [last word in English] exists between the two processes, and between the two agreements. It does not exist. There is no linkage [last word in English]. There is no connection. There is no conditioning. However, to say that there is no relationship in the atmosphere or in the budding relationship between Israel and Egypt when there are negotiations in progress on the establishment of self-administration would not be incorrect. If I may add: In general, when negotiations between two countries are underway--and it does not make any difference on what issue--and tomorrow negotiations between Israel and Egypt will also begin on a trade agreement, if these negotiations create tension between the two countries then obviously this has a bearing on the relationship. All the more so when a serious issue such as autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza district are discussed. So, there is no linkage [last word in English]. Whether there will be any effect--certainly there will be an influence.

[Question] That is why the question is whether, as the prime minister's visit to Aswan approaches, any new Israeli ideas to advance the autonomy negotiations have been prepared, as Egypt hopes.

[Answer] In a summit meeting like this, between two heads of state, there is no fixed agenda or a set timetable. Everything is raised: Each issue and every point that anyone wants to raise. Since, after all, negotiations are underway on self-administration--and this is a very serious issue. It is self-evident that this issue, too, will be raised. No doubt by both sides.

[Question] Another issue that will be raised in Aswan: President as-Sadat talked about raising proposals and possible solutions to the question of East Jerusalem. Will Israel raise any new solution to this question?

[Answer] The problem of Jerusalem does not exist between us. Therefore we have no solutions to propose. If President as-Sadat is considering raising ideas or proposals regarding Jerusalem, then no doubt he will be able to raise them and the prime minister will listen. Nothing has changed between us. And neither will anything change: Jerusalem is a unified city and unequivocally the capital of the state of Israel. This must be clear. Nothing has changed and nothing will change.

[Question] President as-Sadat has raised, several times, the idea of setting up a joint supra-municipality for Jerusalem, leaving it a united city. There have been Israeli elements--mainly among the defense establishment--who even favored these ideas. How do you react to this idea?

[Answer] I would propose that we do not enter into a discussion of the question of Jerusalem now, not even if it is given such a municipal image, as if without strings. The moment Jerusalem is at issue, there is no idea which is totally innocent. There is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind that we should not deal with issues, or even angles, which appear to be innocent.

[Question] Yet, do you not think that Israel can help President as-Sadat strengthen his status in the Arab world by making several gestures, even symbolic gestures, that Israel can bear regarding the status of Jerusalem?

[Answer] I very much fear that we at times think--and even make the mistake when we do so--that we have to help President as-Sadat. First of all, I do not think that President as-Sadat needs our help to strengthen his status either in the Arab world or, sometimes, in Egypt when this issue is raised. President as-Sadat is sufficiently strong and he is unquestionably a leader figure. He does not need our help. This is the first thing. The second thing is that in relations between countries there are interests. And this must be borne in mind: These interests determine moves. There is no room for gestures here. The fact of the matter is that ideas of a gesture here and there, as though it is possible to strengthen or fortify relations with a gesture, only come from the Israeli side--although not necessarily the administrative side. No one is happy merely with gestures; gestures in fact are ineffective because policy is not based on gestures or some so-called call for help in order to strengthen statuses.

[Question] But the fact is that in all previous visits of either the prime minister or President as-Sadat to Israel, the Egyptians themselves raised requests for Israeli gestures--whether gestures in the territories or gestures to Egypt. It is a fact that this issue has repeatedly been raised.

[Answer] In relations between countries it is definitely possible to express all kinds of requests or make all types of appeals. Even in the absence of diplomatic relations between Israel and Egypt, the countries have nevertheless entered into a certain path of contacts, talks and meetings. There was nothing more natural than to have each party make all kinds of requests. We also made requests. And to the extent possible, the other party responds to these requests. But we cannot make deductions from these requests to form the basis for a full policy--definitely not. This must be kept in the right proportion, and in truth, in rather small quantities.

[Question] What were the Egyptians' requests prior to the prime minister's visit to Aswan?

[Answer] So far they have not made any requests. I do not know about any requests.

[Question] Sir, in the near future you will move from the prime minister's office to your office in Cairo--the office of the first Israeli ambassador there. How do you view future relations between Israel and Egypt?

[Answer] I think that it will not be easy. We cannot think that everything is in our hands. We are coming from distances--both the Israelis and the Egyptians--from an era of hostility, alienation and extremely deep suspicion which has not fully dissipated. Certainly not among the Israelis, but also not among the Egyptians. We will have to show the real Israel in Egypt, the Israel the Egyptians perhaps do not know. And show what Zionism is--as the Jewish people's movement for national liberation, not what they used to think and perhaps even some of them think today: imperialism. Zionism has always fought against imperialism. By the way, the Israelis will also have to study the Egyptians. And if I am the ambassador, I will certainly be the first one to have to study the Egyptians and I am not being presumptuous by claiming that I know the Egyptians. I may know them to a certain degree, but certainly not sufficiently. To sum up, I would say that this will be an almost daily and continuous struggle to turn the peace in the treaty into a peace in the heart, too.

HA'ARETZ COMMENTATOR ON BEGIN-AS-SADAT SUMMIT

TA081846 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jan 80 p 1 TA

['Uzzi Benziman commentary: "The Rules of the Game"]

[Text] One of the rules of the spell-binding game that has been going on for 2 and 1/2 years between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Menahem Begin is the strict mutuality of relations between them. The same rule has again found expression at the Aswan summit.

In many respects, the stage for the current dialog between the two leaders resembles their previous meeting in Haifa. Also, the Aswan summit is set against a maritime background: the Nile, which is flowing outside the hotel that hosts Begin. The sailboats quietly plying the river, the small motorboats and larger vessels that travel from the hotel to Aswan, the colorful reception at the airport, the grandeur of the Oberroy Hotel, the inseparable presence of the media, the sights and, particularly, the calm and the landscape in the background--all these resemble the conference held 4 months ago in Haifa.

Another rule that is being strictly kept once again is the distribution of roles--either natural or deliberately planned--between the leaders and their various aides. Just as in Haifa, it is not difficult to meet with senior Egyptian administration officials who impose a rather tense atmosphere on the event. In talks to be quoted and in background briefings, senior officials speak in a tone combining warning and pleading about the points of difference between the two countries and about the need to have them resolved in a way satisfactory to Egypt.

On the Israeli team, a handful of officials surrounding the premier are trying, in a more subtle way, to impart the feeling that Begin and As-Sadat are still capable of speaking a common language or, to be more precise, of continuing to ignore the hard-core questions which are liable to worsen their relationship.

It was already proved in Haifa (as well as in earlier meetings) that As-Sadat manages to reach a political understanding with Begin, thanks to his lower-key notes--lower, that is, than those employed by his aides. Twenty-four hours will have to elapse, however, to see whether this rule is also applied at the present summit.

Begin, on the other hand, proved in previous meetings that the conclusions he reached with As-Sadat were always of a general nature. Difficulties arose whenever those conclusions were about to be implemented because, among other things, they had been reached in the absence of ministers and officials from Begin's side and therefore had been couched in somewhat vague terms during the dialog with As-Sadat. In this case, too, we shall have to wait another day to see whether that rule proves to be valid again.

SINAI FARMERS TO CULTIVATE ISRAEL-CONTROLLED AREAS

TA081542 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jan 80 p 2 TA

[By 'Oded Zaray]

[Text] Israel responded to Egypt's request to allow north Sinai farmers to cultivate arable land beyond the Israel Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad withdrawal line up to the international border in areas under Israeli control. The governor of northern Sinai, Gen Muhammad Hasan Shawkat, reported that the lands to be cultivated include the region of Rafah, Shaykh (Zawiyad), At-Tawila and other areas.

PERES DENIES BEING INVITED BY KING HUSAYN

TA090734 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres has denied reports that King Husayn has invited him to discuss an arrangement for Judaea and Samaria and peace with Jordan. This has been reported by our correspondent Ashwer Schwartz.

Yesterday, the Washington STAR reported from Aswan that Husayn had invited Peres because he does not believe there is any chance that an arrangement would be found during the Begin-As-Sadat talks.

NEW DEFENSE BUDGET IS 130 BILLION POUNDS

TA090610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Israel's new defense budget will total 130 billion Israeli pounds in constant terms, [as heard] the same amount as last year's allocation. The quota was decided in talks between Defense Minister Weizman, the director of the ministry, the Chief of Staff and Finance Minister Hurvitz. It was also decided that part of the foreign currency allocation within the budget will be used for buying Israeli-produced equipment for the defense establishment, and the 10 billion pounds will be spent in Lira. Our reporter says this is intended to help support the defense industries and prevent staff dismissals. It will also favorably affect the balance of payment situation by cutting down the purchase of military equipment abroad.

CABINET ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION TO NEGEV BEDOUIN LAND ISSUE

TA081158 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The Cabinet has presented the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee with another alternative to solve the problem of the Negev bedouins' lands on which the new airfields are to be built.

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir told our correspondent, Shmu'el Tal that as a result of a meeting with bedouin shaykhs, the Cabinet has decided to advance another alternative which, in essence, provides the evacuated bedouin with more water in their new places of residence, but does not increase the size of the land proposed for them. The justice minister claimed that there are Jews--though he did not specify whom--who incite the bedouin against accepting any solution proposed by the Cabinet and instigate them to prevent the establishment of the airfields.

LAND EXPROPRIATIONS IN WEST BANK REPORTED

TA081327 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jan 80 p 2 TA

[By Dani Rubenstein]

[Text] A residents' committee was formed yesterday at the village of Bayt Hanina northeast of Jerusalem after several hundred villagers received notice about the requisitioning of portions of their lands.

The old village of Bayt Hanina is situated beyond the Jerusalem Municipality sphere (and outside Israeli territory) and the expropriation notices were signed by the custodian of property on behalf of the military administration. A part of the notices said the expropriation was for public use without additional details, while some notices said the expropriation was to pave a road.

After making enquiries, the residents believe that the sum of expropriated land in the area totals about 5,000 dunams.

The notices reached them yesterday or the day before, and local post-office clerks told them that several hundred similar notices will be delivered today and tomorrow.

The Bayt Hanina residents' committee reported last night that almost all of the area's residents had received such notices without any explanation, and that they fear a large Jewish settlement is about to be established in the area--which borders the territory of the Jerusalem Municipality. They approached attorney Ilyas Khouri, asking him to examine the issue and represent them.

It emerged from investigations made last night that the settlement division and the Jerusalem Municipality know nothing about plans to establish a residential quarter or an Israeli settlement in that area. The nearest settlement is Giv'on, several kilometers north-west of the expropriated areas. However, some time ago a wide road had been planned, meant to connect Latrun via Ma'ale Bet-Horon with the northeastern outskirts of Jerusalem. It looks as if a part of these requisitions is earmarked for constructing that road.

SUPREME COURT ISSUES ORDER NISI ON ELON MORE

TA081145 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1015 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] Jerusalem, 8 Jan--Supreme Court Justice Dr Alfred Witkon issued an Order Nisi today against the Government of Israel at the request of the 18 owners of land at Elon More. The Order Nisi orders the government to explain in 10 days why it will not evacuate the settlers and tear down the construction in Elon More in an area of about 500 dunams in the settlement.

GUSH EMUNIM BUYS LAND WITHIN ELON MORE SETTLEMENT

TA071200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Reliable sources reported yesterday that Elon More settlers and Gush Emunim have recently purchased from villagers a tract of land that is apparently located inside the site of the present Elon More settlement. The tract that has cost several million Israeli pounds has not been registered because of the danger to the lives of the settlers. The purchase was made with the full knowledge of senior government members.

At the end of the extension given by the government for the evacuation of the settlement, in about 4 weeks, the Elon More settlers will apparently claim they will not leave since they bought the plot of land and the Supreme Court's ruling cannot apply now since the land has exchanged hands. It should be noted that the plot purchased by the Elon More Gush Emunim members, apparently located within the present settlement site, is about 20 dunams. Another trace of 100 dunams was purchased by Israel's land administration from villagers in the area for over 20 million Israeli pounds. This tract is located southeast of the settlement in a site called "D-2" and is designated for the establishment of Elon More B.

It seems that following the settlers' land purchase, located within the boundaries of the Rujayb and 'Awarta villages, the government will have to direct another settlers' nucleus to Jabal al-Kabir where extensive ground-breaking work is now being carried out.

Gush Emunim and Elon More members are trying to cover up the issue of the land purchase until the time for evacuation, hoping to surprise [all elements concerned]. A reliable Gush Emunim source admitted last night that the Gush Emunim purchased land in the area but refused to say exactly where the land is located.

ZAMIR DISMISSES IMPORTANCE OF GUSH EMUNIM LAND PURCHASE

TA081012 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 8 Jan 80 TA

[Text] The government legal adviser says that even if Gush Emunim has purchased land in Elon More, this has no significance whatsoever because the Cabinet has decided to remove the settlement without setting any conditions. He thinks the Cabinet will indeed carry out its decision, even if it transpires that Gush Emunim has purchased land at the site. The government legal adviser was speaking to our correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

Today Zamir is to receive the new appeal to the High Court of Justice submitted by Arab landowners so that he can finalize the opinion which will be presented at the High Court of Justice.

AFGHANISTAN

KABUL REPORTS KARMAL 3 JAN PRESS CONFERENCE

LD072328 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1630 GMT 7 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] Babrak Karmal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Unity Party of Afghanistan [PDUPA], president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, received at 1800 on 3 January a number of domestic and foreign journalists for a press conference at the Chelsotun Mansion. Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost was also present. They answered the journalists' questions in a fully democratic and cordial atmosphere. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds that when the secretary general of the PDUPA Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister entered the conference hall, he was warmly received by the journalists. At the start of this 2-hour press conference Babrak Karmal welcomed the foreign journalists to the hospitable country of Afghanistan, and added: [read by announcer]

You have come to Afghanistan when our people and country are experiencing a revolutionary stage. Naturally you have come from countries where [words indistinct]. Due to the provocation and aggression by foreign reaction and the forces of imperialism in our country, our people are engaged in the defense of the honor of their homeland, defense of their national independence and national sovereignty and defense of their territorial integrity. You have come to our country at a time when all the forces of international reaction and imperialism, led by American imperialism, through their provocations are embarking on a kind of crusade against independent and free Afghanistan. But I assure you that the free people of Afghanistan will, with the utmost courage, manfully resist all provocations and aggression with the help of the world progressive powers led by the great neighbor and traditional friend of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union.

Dear friends, I was informed in the last few (?minutes) that a number of journalists from friendly countries were coming here. You can now freely ask any complex questions that you may deem necessary. [passage indistinct]

Question by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reporter: Respected Mr Karmal, could you kindly inform me about the number of political prisoners imprisoned by the fascist Amin regime?

Answer: It is the duty of a (?reasonable) and honorable Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Government's first newspaper HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR [TRUTH OF THE APRIL REVOLUTION]. (?Hence) we shall not say anything to our own people and the people of the world which is not true and which is said for the sake of propaganda. It is an interesting coincidence that when the general amnesty for political prisoners was announced a few days ago on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] the relevant government officials were commissioned to prepare a list of political prisoners. The person in charge just came to me and said that he has prepared it. We ought to discuss the issue of political prisoners as a whole. For the treacherous plans of Hafizollah Amin, who has been realistically named, on the basis of the will of the people of Afghanistan, the kind of terror and brutality, have inflicted very painful realities on the people. On the direct instruction of Amin and his followers, tens of thousands of Afghan citizens have been sent to jail. [passage indistinct]

Unfortunately the majority of those prisoners who were put in prison because of Hafizollah Amin's conspiracies have been terrorized and eliminated or have been executed and [word indistinct] in large numbers. On the basis of estimated figures, when the great Sawr Revolution reached its new phase, there were over 4,000 political prisoners in Kabul alone [words indistinct] most of whom were political prisoners of the PDPA. Now, about 4,000 political prisoners [words indistinct] there maybe a large number of political prisoners in the provinces. But what is important is to point out that tens of thousands of prisoners have been killed en masse.

Question by the PRAVDA correspondent: Comrade Karmal, the people of Afghanistan have arrived at the great phase of the national and democratic Sawr Revolution under the leadership of the PDPA. Could you describe the characteristics of this phase and the aims of the new party and government of the DRA?

Answer: I hope that my dear comrade is informed of the history of the PDPA, its basic principles and the current policy and its general policy, that is, its tactical policy and its strategy. I hope also that you are informed about all the activities, values and basic lines of the Sawr Revolution until its new phase which were announced in the earl, days of the revolution by the late Nur Mohammad Taraki, the first secretary general of the PDPA, the first president of the Revolutionary Council and the first prime minister of the DRA, as the basic lines of the revolutionary duties of the DRA, or in other words, as the DRA Government program.

This is a good question, namely, what are the characteristics andaims and policy of the new phase. Comrades know that from the viewpoint of the basic principles, a revolution can have various phases, that is, that a new phase of the revolution begins with the successful conclusion of one phase.

The first aim of the new phase is for us to establish the great Sawr Revolution once again on its foundations and principles so that errors (?may be rectified) and the revolution can follow its principles and policies. The basic principles of the new phase are hereby announced with clarity and firmness: It is the true independence of the people of Afghanistan, that is, freedom from all those cruelties, calamities and oppression which the Amin band planned on the basis of an imperialist espionage conspiracy to impose on the people of Afghanistan and thus turn our country into a great torture house. The aim of the new phase is to give freedom to all the people of Afghanistan to live a democratic life while enjoying extensive freedom of speech and assembly and the freedom of political parties and social and people's organizations.

Question by the GDR (?ADN correspondent): This is not the first time that I have come to Afghanistan. I have been in close contact with the situation in Afghanistan for some time, especially since the Sawr Revolution. Hence, the questions that I ask may to some extent relate to the previous question. I would like to ask you: What measures (?are you planning to adopt) with regard to Decrees 6, 7 and 8, that is, the democratic distribution of land, equal rights for women, and the decree pertaining to the cancellation of mortgages and usury? What is the (?position) regarding the previous decrees of the Revolutionary Council. Similarly, I would like to ask your view about the new constitution?

Answer: With regard to the three decrees to which you referred, I should say that I myself, when I held the post of deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council and deputy prime minister, played a part in their preparation and original drafting.

Later, differences came about in the party and government due to the treacherous conspiracy of Amin and his band, and I was appointed for some time as ambassador in Czechoslovakia on the basis of [words indistinct] of the party. I (?tried there, too) to keep informed about the implementation of these three decrees. Generally speaking, these three decrees, in the capacity of the values of the Sawr Revolution, have a positive role especially in crushing feudalism in Afghanistan. The truth is that legal steps were also taken regarding these three decrees.

In this new phase, the new duty of the party and government is to be aware of the past errors, and while paying attention to the special conditions of Afghanistan and the enemy's plans and conspiracies, and (?complete) the process of implementation of these three decrees. I would like to stress that in spite of the obstacles and difficulties that have been created in the way of the revolutionary changes of Afghanistan by the enemies of the people of Afghanistan on the other side of the border due to collaboration of the [word indistinct] agent, we are confident that these three decrees constitute a useful instrument in the [word indistinct] and democratic reforms. We have taken useful measures [words indistinct] for their implementation.

With regard to the new constitution for Afghanistan, as I have said before, on the basis of the aims and principles of the party, at the outset of the new phase of the great Sawr Revolution and its policies, the new constitution of Afghanistan will be a [word indistinct] democratic and progressive constitution, taking into consideration the economic, social, cultural and political conditions of Afghanistan. This constitution, notwithstanding the provocation of the (?white) reaction [word indistinct] and sabotage, and in spite of provocation by international reaction that is, imperialism, will observe the following principles: respect and [word indistinct] to the sacred religion of Islam, which will be the basic (?point) of our new constitution; (?respect) fo the family unit; observance of the principle of private ownership; and observance of all democratic, political, economic and social rights for the people of Afghanistan.

The new constitution of Afghanistan is to devote attention to the further consolidation of the bonds of fraternity between the nationalities of Afghanistan and, while bearing in mind the experience of the world's progressive countries, the ethnic and nationalities' issue will be democratically (?resolved). It is hoped that all the people, ethnic groups and nationalities of Afghanistan of (?whatever) religion, especially the followers of the two great branches of the sacred religion of Islam, will enjoy complete freedom. Similarly, the nomads' and tribes' issues will be solved democratically so that every citizen of Afghanistan may feel himself free, independent, confident and secure and benefit from all human and democratic rights. [Word indistinct] describing all the principles of a constitution requires more time.

When we say "progressive and democratic," we ask our friendly journalists to (?pay attention) to what our aim is and to what [words indistinct] does it correspond. If your principal aim is in the progressive and democratic (?direction) and you wish to ask a specific question relating to the issue of the state organization, or economic, social and cultural organization, please ask so that a full answer might be given.

Question by the TASS correspondent: Comrade Karmal, as the realities indicate, the enemies of Afghanistan's revolution do not cease conspiring against the people of Afghanistan. Could you comment on the methods, ways and means to which the counterrevolutionary forces and their foreign supporters might resort in this phase?

Answer: The answer to your question is quite clear. [Word indistinct] revolutions attain victory in various ways through different historical phases in different countries. [Word indistinct] a crusading and provocative war is being waged against the new phase of our victorious revolution led by U.S. imperialism.

I say openly to my friends that the people of Afghanistan are today facing the enemies of their revolution with pride and courage. This stems from the nature of the imperialist order and its aggressive and interventionist policy. It is regrettable to see that although in the policy statement of our new phase, we extended the hand of friendship and goodneighborliness to Pakistan, Iran and China and we continue to do so, and we will also take all the appropriate measures they have persisted in their policies. Not only after the great Sawr Revolution have the enemies and reactionaries beyond the borders created obstacles for Afghanistan and its progress but even before that too [passage indistinct].

Question by the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY: If the victorious Sawr Revolution had not reached its new phase and the oppressive and bloodthirsty regime of Hafizollah Amin and the Aminis had remained untoppled and uncrushed, what would have happened in Afghanistan?

Answer: In connection with your question, I should point out that when I was abroad, I was informed with regret that the beloved leader of the party and government of the people of Afghanistan, blessed be his soul, Nur Mohammad Taraki, was martyred as a result of the treacherous and debased conspiracy of Hafizollah Amin. This tragic incident and this kind of conspiracy is [words indistinct] in the history of humanity. [Passage indistinct] There are many documents and statements which testify to the fact that Hafizollah Amin, like a Satan, took advantage of the good will and nobility of Comrade Taraki. On the one hand, he called him his great teacher, great leader and so on and so forth which has been registered in Afghanistan's press and of which you have heard much, and on the other hand, this disloyal pupil suddenly committed a great treason of history involving his great teacher and leader. This episode can be written as a masterpiece by prominent authors. From this point, you can gradually find the beginning of the story. [passage indistinct]

POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER ZIRAY EXHORTS PARTY UNITY

LD081940 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Dear viewers and listeners of the radio and television of the DRA. We now draw your attention to a speech by Comrade Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] addressed to compatriots, comrades and friends:

[Begin Ziray recording] Dear compatriots, respected comrades and friends. The people of our beloved country Afghanistan have a long history of heroic fighting against alien aggressors, colonialism and imperialism; they have always proved themselves in this part of the world in the capacity of a struggling nation.

Unfortunately, the fruit of the people's struggle and endeavors has always been grabbed by a minority of parasites and exploiters. Following every victory by the people, rulers and kings would compromise with the enemy in the absence of the people and sell the homeland in exchange for trivial personal privileges. But after the Great October Socialist Revolution, especially after World War II and the heroic Soviet army's victory over fascism, the national liberation movements, in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism, relied on the disinterested help of the Soviet Union.

In our country too, those who were devoted to the independence, prosperity and freedom of the homeland established the party of the toilers, the PDPA and embarked on an indefatigable struggle. In a short time, the party influenced various towns, villages and hamlets and organized and (?trained) the best sons and daughters of the toilers of the homeland for struggle against feudalism and imperialism. With the help of the valiant army, the People's Democratic Party accomplished the great Sawr Revolution and a great many other successes. It completed the democratic land reform and embarked on other democratic reforms.

Unfortunately, after the revolution, a band under the leadership of Hafizollah Amin intensified subversive activities against the party and the revolution. Amin began this struggle in 1965 when he returned from America with an antinational mission from the CIA and [word indistinct] by entering the party membership. He carried out various plots and conspiracies for almost 14 years in order to weaken the party, bring about (?divisions) in the party and break party unity. After the revolution, Amin ousted, imprisoned and executed a large number of party cadres and comrades. This criminal, in a very unmanful way, martyred the founder and first secretary general of the party and acquired by force of arms the party and government leadership. He brutally [word indistinct] members of the People's Party without the knowledge of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee. Similarly, Amin dealt heavy blows at the national and democratic forces of the beloved homeland of Afghanistan and [word indistinct] them extensively. The Amin band killed thousands of innocent people and ruined their homes.

In short, one may say that Amin, by eliminating the founders, leader and cadres of the democratic People's Party and the national democratic forces, especially after the people's heroic struggles and the invincible Sawr Revolution, wished, just like Shah Shojja', Amir Ya'qub, Amir 'Abdorraham, and Nadir [all former kings of Afghanistan] to surrender (?himself) to the enemy. Amin and his band had thus endangered the independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty of the beloved homeland Afghanistan.

But thanks to the change in social conditions and the fact that there is a party in existence where the best sons and daughters of the homeland have organized themselves in its ranks, the national party cadres and leaders, under the leadership of Comrade Babrak Karmal, continued their struggle in various forms against Amin and his folowers and tolerated great hardship in this way. Comrade Karmal, an elected member of the Central Committee of the founding congress of the party and the party secretary, who always struggled for the sake of unity and principle in the party, was able to topple, through the help of the party and the valiant army, the Hafizollah Amin band on 28 December, and thus clear this historical stain from the records of the party and the revolution.

In this way, we once again guaranteed the country's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty and entered a new phase of the Sawr Revolution.

It is also to be pointed out that the disinterested friendship of the Soviet people with the people of Afghanistan has been proved throughout the various phases of history. These friendly ties turned into fraternal relations after the Sawr Revolution. The USSR has rendered a great deal of economic, technical and military aid to Afghanistan. In this connection, the imperialist propaganda in particularly unfounded, for all this assistance was previously requested by the Central Committee Political Bureau and government, and was immediately endorsed and (?renewed) by the new government. This aid guarantees on the one hand the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the beloved Afghanistan, and on the other hand is beneficial for the maintenance of peace and security in the region. For the sake of putting an end to the long suffering of the people of Afghanistan and removing the bitter memories of the people about the feudalist, imperialist and Amin injustices, and for the sake of taking advantage of all these bitter experiences, it is the proud duty of all the party cadres and members to protect the party unity like the (?apple of their) eyes and further strengthen their [words indistinct] and unite their ranks under the leadership of Comrade Karmal and the Central Committee. They must not allow imperialism and reaction again to create splits and divisions in their various ranks. I have confidence that (?we shall succeed) in this task. It is now the duty of all the members of the Democratic People's Party to eliminate,through self-criticism and [word indistinct] all those great errors which have been inflicted on the party thanks to Amin's policy of terror and suffocation so that, by encouraging self-criticism, the mistakes are not repeated.

It is now the national duty of all the compatriots, national and democratic forces and elements to organize and join the hands of unity under the leadership of the Democratic Khalq Party of Afghanistan against reaction and imperialism, and the construction of a free, independent, honorable and prosperous Afghanistan.

Long Live the People of Afghanistan! Victory to the National Front of the Forefathers' Land! Long Live the Independence and Honor of Afghanistan! Victory to the United Democratic People's Party of Afghanistan! Ahead toward the Unity and Further Strength of the Democratic People's Party! [end recording]

DRA'S KESHTMAND RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD081708 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 8 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Sultan 'Ali Keshtmand, the deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Council, deputy prime minister and minister of planning received at his office the USSR ambassador to Kabul, his excellency Fikryat Akhmedzhanovich Tabeyev at 1000 hours today.

At this meeting, talks were held about economic cooperation between the DRA and the USSR.

MA'ARIV INTERVIEWS REBEL ENVOY IN CAIRO

TA081217 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jan 80 p 1 TA

[By Tamar Golan]

[Text] The leader of the Afghan Rebel movement called "The Revolutionary National Islamic Council of Afghanistan," Zia Khan Nassery, said yesterday in an exclusive interview to MA'ARIV that he came to Egypt to request military assistance in the war against the Soviet invader, and that he hopes his request will receive a response.

Egypt's defense minister, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali told MA'ARIV the Egyptian Government has decided to help the Afghan rebels in every possible way--to supply them with arms and train them in guerrilla warfare. 'Ali remarked that the terrain in Afghanistan was beneficial to the rebels. He expressed his view that "these are ideal conditions for mountainous guerrilla warfare."

I met with Zia Khan Nassery yesterday morning at the Aswan Oberoi Hotel, before his departure for Cairo. By the way, Prime Minister Menahem Begin arrived at the hotel shortly afterwards. Nassery is a tall man, sporting a Che Guevara-type beard. He stresses that he is an extreme anti-communist. He received his education in the United States, where he studied at the Harvard University business management school.

"Egypt has a large surplus of Soviet weapons, and these may come in handy for us," the Afghan rebel told MA'ARIV. He met with President as-Sadat and talked also with Egyptian Minister Mansur Hasan. His movement has, according to him, 90,000 fighters.

From Cairo, Zia Khan Nassery is about to go to Iran, where he will try to be received again by Ayatollah Khomeyni. "I intend to ask him to release the American hostages and pay more attention to the Muslim crisis." Nassery had already met with Ayatollah Khomeyni last May.

The Afghan leader entreated President as-Sadat to try to dissuade U.S. President Jimmy Carter from impesing sanctions on Iran. He intends to visit Saudi Arabia and Jordan too. Nassery concluded the interview by saying, "Give my regards to Prime Minister Begin."

AFP REPORT FROM ISLAMABAD ON SOVIET PRESENCE

BK090602 Hong Kong AFP in English 0556 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Islamabad, 9 Jan (AFP)--Rigorous censorship in Kabul now prevents Western correspondents from mentioning the word Russian in their dispatches, according to pressmen arriving here today.

As Western journalists flood into the Afghan capital for today's first open press conference by new Afghan President Babrak Karmal, censorship has been stepped up. Correspondents can only file by telegram--Telex and telephone links have still not been restored. All cables must be submitted to the Afghan Information Ministry, the journalists reported. Any mention of the Soviet presence in the central Asian country causes the dispatch to be suppressed, they said.

President Karmal, who took power during the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan last month, is scheduled to address Western journalists and answer their questions in Kabul later today. At an earlier press conference restricted to Soviet bloc journalists, President Karmal said he was ready to answer all provocative and conspiratorial questions from journalists of imperialist nations.

Meanwhile, Soviet reinforcements were today reported here to have been sent to Kandahar in southern Afghanistan to combat Moslem rebels surrounding the city. Afghan refugees arriving in Pakistan today said they saw 20 Soviet troop transport aircraft land at Kandahar's airstrip yesterday.

Afghan Moslem rebels based in Peshawar, northern Pakistan, said their forces still blocked the main Kandahar-Kabul road despite attacks by Soviet helicopters. Soviet operations in Afghanistan were now concentrating on this region, between Iran and the Pakistani province of Baluchistan, a rebel spokesman said. He claimed that the majority of Afghan regular troops in the region, including one mechanised division, had deserted to the rebel cause.

BBC REPORTS ON EXTENT OF REBEL RESISTANCE

TA090750 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jan 80 TA

[UFrom News DeskU]

[Text] Afghanistan: With few Western correspondents still in the country it is difficult to assess the size of the Soviet military force or the extent of Afghan Guerrilla oppostion. However, intelligence reports reaching Washington paint a picture of the Russians swamping the country and being subjected to local though mainly harrassing attacks. Paul Reynolds reports:

[Begin recording] Estimates of how many Soviet troops there are in the country range from 85,000 upward with more coming in all the time. Soviet troops are in position in varying strengths all across Afghanistan and figher planes and bombers are stationed at captured airfields.

According to the State Department, there has been fighting north of Kabul, along the road to Jalalabad in the east, near Qandahar in the south and Herat in the west. But it is thought that the Soviets had not had to fight any major battle simply because the forces ranged against them are guerrilla in nature and only lightly armed. For that reason Russian casualties have probably been few. The Afghan guerrillas have some captured modern weapons and some antitank guns brought by deserting Afghan Army troops. But they are divided among themselves and will take time to recover from the shock of the Russian advance. The reports from Pakistan that Afghans have been throwing themselves onto tanks only reinforce the impression here that resistance so far has been desperate but largely ineffective. One major decision facing the United States is whether and in what form to supply arms to the Afghan tribesmen. Even with help the guerillas face a long and difficult struggle. Without it they may be confined to small hit-and-run operations which would not seriously shake the Russian grip. [end recording]

BANGLADESH

DACCA CONFIRMS KHOMEYNI ENVOY'S MEETING WITH ZIA

BK090913 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Ayatollah Hoseyn Anvari Nuri, a special envoy of the Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni now on a good will visit to Bangladesh, called on President Ziaur Rahman at Banga Bhavan in Dacca yesterday. They discussed the matters of mutual interest. During the meeting the Iranian special envoy reiterated his country's firm determination to strengthen the existing bonds of friendship and mutual cooperation between Bangladesh and Iran. President Zia reciprocated the feelings.

APP Report

BK090708 Hong Kong AFP in English 0658 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Dacca, 9 Jan (AFP)--An Iranian religious leader, Ayatollah Hoseyn Anvari Nuri, who arrived here yesterday had a meeting with President Ziaur Rahman last night at the presidential palace.

No official announcement on the visit or on the meeting with President Zia was made but reliable sources said Ayatollah Anvari during his three-day stay in Bangladesh would attend an Islamic conference near Dacca as the special representative of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

Though on a private visit Mr. Anvari was received at a state guest house in Dacca. The visiting Iranian dignitary who is expected to leave Dacca tomorrow will meet Iranian students in Bangladesh besides attending the conference and calling on some ministers. It is not known whether he conveyed any message from Ayatollah Kheomyni to President Zia during last night's meeting.

RULING PARTY CHIEF CONDEMNS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

BK090419 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has reiterated Bangladesh's policy of peaceful coexistence and good neighborly relations on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty. He said Bangladesh is against war and imperialism. The president, who is also chairman of Bangladesh Nationalist Party [BNP], was addressing a special meeting of the national executive committee of the party in Dacca yesterday.

He said Bangladesh also stood for noninterference in the internal affairs of one country by another. The president also said although a small Third World country, Bangladesh has been maintaining and playing its realistic role in the light of the political situation throughout the world. The 85 million people of Bangladesh are united and revolutionary and the whole world knows the role the people of Bangladesh played in 1971 and 1975.

President Zia referred to the immense problems confronting the country and said that the nation (?had got down) to work to solve its problems one by one through revolutionary methods. The primary need of the hour is a firm self-confidence and a strong sense of discipline.

Reiterating his party's belief in the constitutional policies, the BNP chief said they wanted to establish a democratic social system in the country. In this context, he called for constant vigilance against the activities of undemocratic forces. He asked the BNP leaders and workers to give up lethargy, work with the people and help insuring [words indistinct].

The secretary general of the party, Prof Badruddozza Chaudhry, in his speech on the occasion, called upon his partymen to work unitedly with the people to face the adverse forces politically.

The meeting adopted a number of resolutions dealing with important national problems and international issues. In one of the resolutions, it has been made clear that the party as a matter of principle considers the presence of foreign troops in any independent and sovereign country as unwarranted and undesirable. Expressing deep concern at incidents in Afghanistan, it strongly condemned the presence of Soviet troops in that country and called for their immediate and unconditional withdrawal.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS SANCTIONS AGAINST RHODESIA

BK090412 Dacca Domestic Service in English 0145 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Bangladesh along with five frontline African states has decided to lift economic sanctions against Rhodesia with immediate effect.. The African states are Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola.

According to an official announcement in Dacca last night, Bangladesh's decision was taken in pursuance of the UN Security Council resolution of last month. Bangladesh has expressed the hope that the forthcoming elections in Rhodesia will be free and fair and pave the way for a just and lasting settlement of the Rhodesian conflict and eventual legal independence of Zimbabwe.

CONGRATULATIONS SENT TO MRS GANDHI ON HER VICTORY

BK081716 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman today sent a message of congratulations to Mrs Indira Gandhi for her outstanding success in th Indian parliamentary election. The president described Mrs Gandhi's success as a demonstration of the confidence of the people of India. He said the wise leadership of Mrs Gandhi will enable the country to move along the path of stability and progress.

President Zia expressed the hope that Bangladesh and India will cooperate closely in upholding the principles of the UN Charter and the nonalined movement to which the two countries are committed. He also wished her long life, good health and all success in the challenging task ahead and the friendly people of India continuing progress and prosperity.

BHUTAN

KING CONGRATULATES INDIRA GANDHI ON 'GREAT SUCCESS'

BK081355 Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 8 Jan (AFP)--Bhutanese King Jigme Singye Wangchuck has expressed the hope, in a congratulatory message to Mrs Indira Gandhi on her party's victory in the elections, that the friendly ties, understanding and cooperation between the two countries would strengthen further in the days to come.

The king's message, delivered to her by Bhutanese Ambassador Lyonpo Sanghye Penjor, said: We were overjoyed to learn the news about the great success of your party.

INDIA

DELHI REPORTS CARTER'S REMARKS ON ARMS TO PAKISTAN

BK090343 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Carter says that the decision to provide U.S. arms to Pakistan involves no threat to India. He said in an interview that the United States is joining a consortium of West European and West Asian countries for supplying Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. If there is any invasion, Pakistan should have the ability to repel it, he added.

U.S. PLAN TO OPEN TALKS ON NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY REPORTED

BK091051 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The United States plans to open discussions with India about the supply of nuclear fuel soon. A spokesman of the State Department quoting President Carter said in Washington that any decision to release the fuel would be made on the basis of U.S. policy toward India.

He said the discussions are likely to begin when U.S. Ambassador Robert Gohean returns to New Delhi from Washington.

NEW LOK SABHA WILL BE FORMED ON 10 JANUARY

BK081035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The seventh Lower House of Parliament will formally come into being on Thursday, 10 January. The Congress Party, led by Mrs Gandhi will be invited by the president to form a new government.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION REPORTAGE CONTINUES

Winners, Losers Listed

BK090342 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpt] With 29 more results yet to come, the Congress-I has bagged 341 seats out of 498 for which the results have been declared so far. The Lokdal, the Janata Party and the Congress-U have lost heavily.

Here is the latest party position: Results declared, 498: The Congress-I is leading with 341; Lok Dal, 39; Janata, 29; CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist], 32; CPI, 9; DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam], 16; Congress-U 11; All India Anna-DMK, 2; Forward Block, 2; Indian Union Muslim League, 3; Akali Dal, 1; others, 7; Independents, 3; RSP [Revolutionary Socialist Party], 3.

The results now awaited are West Bengal, seven; Bihar, eight; Uttar Pradesh, four; Jammu and Kashmir, four; one each from Haryana, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, and Himachal Pradesh; and two from Manipur.

Among the notable returns are the former union minister and the Lok Dal leader, Mr George Fernandes from Muzaffarpur; the former Lok Sabha speaker and the Congress-U Nominee, Mr Baliram Bhagat from Sitamari; the former Union minister, Mr Ashoke Kumar Sen of the Congress-I from Calcutta northwest; the leader of the CPI-M group in the dissolved Lok Sabha, Mr Samar Mukherjee from Howrah; and Mr A. B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhry of the Congress-I from Malda.

Among those who have lost are the Lok Dal general secretary, Mr Madhu Limaye from Banka in Bihari [the Janata Party leader] Mr Digvijay Narainsingh from Muzaffarbur; Mr Vijay Singh Nahar [Janata Party general secretary] from Calcutta northwest; and Mr Samar Guha from Khanti, all Janata.

More Seat Counts

BK090701 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0651 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Among others who won elections on January 8 were Jagjivan Ram in Sasaram and Charan Singh in Baghpat and Chandrasekhar in Balia.

The prominent leaders who were defeated were External Affairs Minister S.N. Mishra. Mishra was defeated by a big margin of 180,812 votes in a cornered contest by Mrs Krishna Shahi of Congress-I in Begusarai.

Union Minister of State for Education Mrs Rashida Haque Choudhury has also been defeated. Mrs Tarkeshwari Sinha, a Congress-U leader was also defeated.

The latest party position, according to PTI, is as follows:

Total seats declared: 504
Congress-I 341
Janata 32
Lok Dal 40
Congress-U 12
CPI-M 32
CPI 9
Others 33
Independents 5.

Charan Singh Sends Congratulations

BK090744 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Charan Singh, has congratulated Mrs Indira Gandhi on the impressive victory of her party in the Lok Sabha poll. In a letter to Mrs Gandhi he said, "I wish you well in guiding the destiny of the nation."

Further Politicians Listed

BK090917 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Among the leaders who have joined the winners [in the recent Lok Sabha polls] are the Janata Party president, Mr Chandrashekhar; the union minister and Congress-U leader, Dr Karan Singh; the former Haryana Chief minister and the Lok Dal leader, Mr Devi Lal; and Mr Chitta Basu of the forward block.

Prominent among those who have lost are: The union External Affairs minister, Mr S.N. Mishra; the union minister of state, Mrs Rashida Haque Choudhury; and Mr Karia Munda, a former union minister of state.

Mr Chandrashekhar won the Balia seat in Uttar Pradesh by defeating his nearest Congress-I rival, Mr Jagannath Chowdhury, by over 23,000 votes. The union minister Mr Janeshwar Mishra also contested from the constituency.

Mr S.N. Mishra lost to Mrs Krishna Shahi of the Congress-I from Begusarai in Bihar. Whe won by a margin of about 180,000 votes.

In Haryana, Mr Devi Lal defeated the Congress-I nominee, Mr Randhir Singh, in Sonepat by over 157,000 votes.

Dr Karan Singh of the Congress-U has won the Udhampur seat from Jammu and Kashmir. He defeated his nearest rival from the national conference, Mr Devi Das Thakur by a margin of 64,000 votes. Mr Thakur is the state finance minister.

Congress-I To Elect Leader

BK081607 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Congress-I parliamentary party will meet in New Delhi on Friday [11 January] to elect its leader. This was announced by the chief whip of the parliamentary party, Mr Bhisma Narayan Singh, in New Delhi today.

MRS GANDHI SEEKS COOPERATION TO TACKLE ECONOMIC SITUATION

BK081321 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] As reports of the Congress-I successes are pouring in, its leader, Mrs Indira Gandhi, has sought the people's cooperation to pull the country out of its present difficult economic situation. Speaking to a cross section of people who had gathered at her residence in New Delhi to congratulate her on her party's election victory, she said with their cooperation she would take positive steps to improve the situation. Mrs. Gandhi thanked the people for helping the Congress-I to achieve victory in the election. Streams of people have been thronging Mrs Gandhi's residence with garlands and bouquets to greet her on her party's electoral triumph. Gandhi's appeal came even as the party continues to bag over 70 percent of the seats of which results have come in.

Its tally is, 315 out of a total of 436. The Lok Dal is way behind on the second spot with 37 and the Janata on the third with 26. The performance of other parties is: Congress-U 10; CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] 9; CPI 7; DMK [Dravida Munnetra Kazgham] 16; AIADMK 2; Forward Bloc 1; Muslim League 3; Akali Dal 1; others 7 and independents 2. There are still 89 results to come in.

PRAVDA CITED ON MRS GANDHI'S VICTORY

BK090344 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0245 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The Soviet Union in its official daily PRAVDA has said Mrs Gandhi's party has registered a resounding victory. All other Moscow dailies prominently displayed Mrs Gandhi's victory at the polls.

BANGLADESH RIFLES OPEN UNPROVOKED FIRE ON BELONIA

BK090935 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Yesterday, the Bangladesh rifles fired three rounds without any provocation on the Belonia subdivision border. BSF [Border Security Force] personnel returned the fire.

A flag meeting between the DIG [Deputy Inspector General] of the Border Security Force, Mr (Z.A. Gafoor) and the sector commander of Comilla, Bangladesh, (Colonel Rahman), at (Dig Bazar) was held on Monday [7 January] last. It was agreed at the meeting that the border firing should be stopped immediately.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER AFGHANISTAN

BK081704 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Excerpts] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has appealed to the world fraternity, especially the Islamic countries, to vigorously condemn the use of force by a foreign country on another and not to rest until the foreign troops are withdrawn.

He stated this in an address which was read on his behalf by Supreme Court Justice S. Anwarul Haq at the inauguration of the regional secretariat of the Muslim World League for Asia in Karachi this afternoon.

The president warned that if the system of dominating nations through use of naked force and military intervention in their internal affairs continues and the world fraternity accepts it as a silent spectator, then the weak and small countries, a majority of whom are of the Third World, will not survive. He said that since Pakistan is one of the countries having common borders with Afghanistan, it cannot remain indifferent to the developments there. He said that 400,000 Afghan residents have already taken refuge in Pakistan because of the disturbed conditions in their country and the number of Afghan refugees has been increasing daily following the recent occurrences. Pakistan has been providing some of the basic necessities of life to these refugees in accordance with its own resources purely on humanitarian grounds and in the spirit of Islamic brotherhood. He said there was no doubt that these steps were insufficient and that it was not possible for Pakistan to care for the refugees on its own especially during severe cold weather.

The United Nations and several Islamic countries have recently cooperated with Pakistan in this regard, a fact for which Pakistan is grateful. Pakistan considers the welfare of the Afghan refugees an important and immediate obligation and one which it will continue to fulfill.

But such aid cannot be a permanent solution to their problems. He said that the problem will be solved only when the situation in Afghanistan is conducive to their return home, that is, when they can return home with dignity and without fear. Still, the president said that under the present circumstances it will take much time.

President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that we should not keep silent in the face of the helplessness of an Islamic country at a time when we are stting up the Asian secretariat of the Muslim World League for the unity of Islam. The president said that the feelings of the Islamic world are reflected in the feelings expressed by the secretary general of the Muslim World League, Sheikh Mohammad 'Ali al-Harakan for the brotherly Islamic country of Afghanistan. The president said that the Government of Pakistan has announced its position on the recent developments in Afghanistan, a position which fully conforms with the stand of the Islamic world. Other countries believing in independence, sovereignty and peaceful coexistence also support the Pakistani position.

The president welcomed the setting up of the regional secretariat of the Muslim World League and said it was in recognition of our services to Islam. He said that setting up the regional secretariat will help in furthering the glorious activities of the Muslim World League.

Earlier, the secretary general of the Muslim World League said in his address that the Islamic world is passing through a difficult period and conspiracies are being hatched against the independence and sovereignty of Islamic countries. He exhorted the Muslims of the world to support Afghanistan and extend full material assistance to the Afghan refugees. He thanked Pakistan, particularly President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq, for helping in setting up the regional secretariat of the Muslim World League in Karachi.

The younger brother of King Khalid of Saudi Arabic, Prince (Bandar Ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz), who participated in the inaugural function, announced a donation of 1 million Saudi riyal for the Afghan refugees.

SHAHI LEAVES FOR UNGA SESSION ON AFGHANISTAN

BK090232 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] The adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, left Karachi for New York this morning where he will attend a special session of the UN General Assembly on the Afghan situation.

SRI LANKA

100 MUSLIMS DEMONSTRATE OUTSIDE USSR EMBASSY IN COLOMBO

BK081055 Hong Kong AFP in English 1047 GMT 8 Jan 80 BK

[Text] Colombo 8 Jan (AFP)--About 100 Muslims demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy in Colombo today protesting against the Soviet armed intervention in Afghanistan.

The demonstrators belonging to a body called the Organisation to Support the Islamic Revolution in Iran handed over to two embassy officials who were standing near the gate a letter addressed to the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. In the letter they condemned the intervention and called for the immediate withdrawal of the Soviet troops.

They demonstrated on the road outside the embassy carrying placards saying "Russian Aggressors Hands Off Afghanistan" and "Afghanistan--Another Vietnam," before they were dispersed by the police.

JAYEWARDENE COMMENTS ON MRS GANDHI'S PARTY VICTORY

BK091152 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Jan 80 BK

[Text] President Jayewardene has said that indications are that Mrs Gandhi's victory in the Indian general election will be like what the UNP [United National Party] scored in 1977.

Addressing the government parliamentary group yesterday, the president said that he will be sending a congratulatory message to Mrs Gandhi after all the results are announced. He had learned that the SLFP [Sri Lanka Freedom Party] was putting up posters saying: India today, tomorrow Sri Lanka. But he would like to say that the slogan should be: Yesterday Sri Lanka, today India.

The president said that Sri Lanka has no dispute with India and India had not interfered in anyway with the independence of Sri Lanka. He added that the friendship between the two countries would continue.

The president said that during the past 2 and a half years the present government had been in office a large number of development projects that would lead the country toward prosperity had been started. Work on various reservoirs under the Mahaweli development project has now got underway and soon they would have to find people not in thousands but in lakhs to be settled under these schemes.

Mr Jayewardene said that when such development work is undertaken it is inevitable that inflation occurs. The increase in the price of oil aggravated the situation.